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[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT } GRATIS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE annual Opening of the Session of the high Parliament of Great Britain is always an event of European as well as of national interest. At the present strange crisis of the world's history when, with some trifling exceptions, it is the only free Parliament in Europe, its solemn inauguration is of more than usual importance. This old Parliament—the model and the envy of nations—meets for the first time in a new edifice; but it meets on the old historical site, and, let us trust, with the old historical spirit, determined to maintain the country which it represents in its old and high position, free and independent at home, respected abroad by every other nation that aspires to be free, and dreaded only by the enemies of human rights and the real progress of civilisation.

The Speech delivered by the Sovereign on these occasions is seldom of a character to call for much, if any, criticism, except it be judged by its concealments rather than by its avowals. In the present instance the Royal manifesto has not proved itself a departure from the ordinary routine. It recalls facts of which the public are perfectly well informed, and comments upon them with the vaguest generalities of expression. The Queen reminds her Parliament that the war of Schleswig-Holstein may possibly be at an end, that the war at the Cape of Good Hope is certainly not at an end, and that Ireland continues to be disturbed by agrarian outrages fatal to the best interests of that portion of the empire. Passing to more agreeable topics, her Majesty congratulates the country on the prosperous state of the revenue; hints in no ambiguous terms that our system of law and equity is to be reformed, so as to make justice more cheap, more speedy, and more certain; promises representative institutions to the remote colony of New Zealand; and last, but by no means least, expresses a belief that the present is a fitting time to consider whether it may not be advisable to reform the Reform Bill.

But upon no one of these points is public interest very largely excited. The affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, the only foreign topic that is mentioned, have become things of the past, effete and dead compared with the palpable, vigorous, and living questions excited by the state of affairs among our nearest neighbours. Accordingly we find, that, as soon as the Queen had retired, and the formalities of moving and seconding the Address of both Houses in reply to her Majesty's Speech had been gone through, the real business of the night began. The state of affairs in France, and the supposed connexion of those affairs, direct or indirect, with the dismissal from office of one of the most able and popular statesmen who ever superintended the foreign department of the Government, came immediately under notice. The Premier was called upon for an explanation of the dismissal of Lord Palmerston—a dismissal, we must say, which has excited regret in every foreign country where freedom of speech and of writing, and wholesome political action, are esteemed and practised; and which has excited satisfaction, if not exultation, in every country where despotism was either nascent or triumphant. The country learns at last, from the lips of Lord John Russell, a fact previously asserted and believed, that the downfall of liberty in France produced the downfall of Lord Palmerston in England. The relation of these circumstances is indubitable, though far from being clear; and, as explained by Lord John Russell, does not seem, in our humble judgment, to have been at all necessary. In the first place, it appears that Lord John Russell, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues, was not satisfied that Lord Palmerston should have received



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE ROYAL STAIRCASE, VICTORIA TOWER: HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.—(SEE FIRST PAGE OF SUPPLEMENT.)

the Kossuth deputations, and more especially that his Lordship on one of those occasions should have given utterance to expressions calculated to offend the Government of Austria, if not to compromise his own personal dignity. Lord John Russell, though annoyed at Lord Palmerston's famous indiscretion in his "bottle-holding" speech, consented to pass it by, and, from that time until Louis Napoleon consummated his *coup d'état*, remained on the usual terms of cordiality and joint responsibility with the Foreign Secretary. In a conversation with the French Ambassador in London, and in a note to the British Ambassador in Paris, both of which Lord Palmerston considered personal and private, but which Lord John Russell considers to have been public and ministerial, and of a nature to implicate, if not to bind, his whole Cabinet, Lord Palmerston expressed to M. Walewski and to Lord Normanby his opinion that the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon was necessary and inevitable, and the only possible solution of a grave difficulty augmenting from day to day, and from hour to hour. Lord John Russell, from whose speech we cannot distinctly gather any clue by which to ascertain whether he is to be considered an admirer or an opponent of the system pursued by the President, took umbrage at Lord Palmerston's act. Dissatisfied as he was before, his Lordship needed but slight provocation to quarrel with the Foreign Secretary. Fortified by the advice which, it appears, the late Sir Robert Peel had given on his retirement from office—advice tendered not alone to Lord John Russell, but to the Queen—the Premier insisted, that, as a matter of strict constitutional practice, the real Foreign Minister should be the Premier himself. Lord Palmerston admitted the fact, but insisted on his private right to express a private opinion to an ambassador on the matters connected with his department. Hereupon issue was joined; and Lord Palmerston, on the sole responsibility of Lord John Russell, without consultation with his colleagues, was ejected from office. The colleagues of the Premier afterwards ratified the act.

Such is the short summary of these remarkable transactions. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston have both been heard; and not only this country, but the public opinion of Europe, wherever such a thing is allowed to exist, will judge between them. We will simply state, in reference to both speeches, that Lord John Russell's was the bolder and more confident; and Lord Palmerston's the weaker and more embarrassed, of the two. The fact seems to be, that the late Foreign Secretary is conscious of a certain amount of indiscretion in his too loose, too easy, and too confident interchange of opinion with the Kossuth deputations; and that he admits such unrestrained communications on the part of high official personages like himself to be at all times impolitic, and, in the actual circumstances of Europe, to partake not simply of impolicy, but of danger.

There is, however, another and far more important fact, which the people of England should well consider, and which the various states of the Continent should well consider also. Has Lord Palmerston been dismissed because he approved of a violent *coup d'état*? Is Lord John Russell, in so dismissing him, to be considered a friend of the defunct liberties of France? and is Lord Palmerston, late the friend and ally and main supporter of liberal opinions throughout Europe, now to be considered their foe? Is Lord John Russell to be held as the friend of the free Republic in France, and Lord Palmerston the upholder and abettor of an act that destroyed a Republic, and substituted an unmitigated, monotonous, and monomymous despotism in lieu of it? These are simple questions, which must not be obscured by the dust attempted to be thrown in our eyes by the ministerial explanations that have been given. On closely comparing the speeches of the two great gladiators of Tuesday evening, we find little or no difference of opinion between them as to the course which this country ought to pursue with reference to France. We find also that the impugned sentiments of Lord Palmerston upon the *coup d'état* are limited to that act, and by no means extend beyond it. It is one thing to be convinced that a *coup d'état* is inevitable, and that under perilous circumstances illegal acts may be committed for the sake of the public safety; but it is another thing to approve of illegal acts when danger has passed away. A fireman may command a house to be pulled down when another house is on fire, in order that the conflagration may be prevented from spreading to a whole street or a whole town; but if, when the fire is extinguished, the fireman breaks into another house, and steals the silver plate, we judge his violence by another code. The destruction in the one case is to be forgiven, if not applauded; the robbery in the other is to be condemned and punished. Just so is the case of Louis Napoleon. Lord Palmerston approved of his conduct while he was pulling down the house to prevent a conflagration, but he is not to be supposed as approving of it when he stole those valuables, public liberty and private right, after the fire was put out. Upon the whole, it seems as if the actual and entire truth had not come out in this debate. Whether or no, the dismissal of Lord Palmerston is doubly damaging to the Ministry—damaging in the first place for the loss of such a man; and damaging in the second for the lame and unsatisfactory explanations which have been offered of it.

AN EAGLE IN THE SECRET.—It is reported, on the authority of a well-informed person, that the celebrated painter, Horace Vernet, received, last week, an invitation to visit the Palace of the Tuilleries, where he was requested by the Minister of the Interior to sketch an heraldic eagle, which the President required as a main emblem for the new arms of France. The answer of the artist was, that he could not do it. "Wherefore?" said the Minister. "Because," replied the painter, "the old Imperial eagle is the genuine and the best emblem of the new Government" (pointedly alluding to its tyranny). We may suppose the answer did not perfectly agree with the Presidential purpose. But such a trifle was not the only, nay, the real motive of the interview. The Minister had something more important to communicate to the visitor. It is well known that Horace Vernet exhibited, last year, an equestrian portrait of the President, plainly attired as a General of the National Guard, and surrounded by a brilliant staff, amid the cohort of which General Changarnier, who is now exiled, is most conspicuous. The momentous question was, then, to ask the painter whether he would make some alterations in the aforesaid painting, that is to say, both to endow the President with the insignia of a thoroughbred General of the army, and brush out the untoward portrait of General Changarnier. This plan the artist did not relish better than the first, and he declined, once more, to comply with the childish vanity of the President. The chastisement very soon followed. Horace Vernet, who had for twenty years past acted as a *chef de bataillon* in the National Guard, has not been re-appointed by the President.

The annual report of the normal and model schools for Upper Canada, just issued, shows that education is making real progress in this province, although there yet remains much to be done. The free school system is finding favour with the public, the number of free schools returned being 252. The superintendent of education, however, makes it appear that there are 109,000 children of school age who are attending no school.

The Somerset County Protectionist Association have convened a meeting to be held on the 18th inst., the avowed object of which is to bring forward a candidate in opposition to Mr. Pinney, the present Liberal member. The late polling returns, it is said, show a majority in favour of the Conservatives.

On Tuesday the Queen's Speech was read in Paris through the medium of the submarine telegraph in an hour or so after its delivery, being at the same time almost simultaneously disseminated by the Electric Telegraph Company through all the chief towns of the United Kingdom.

Nantes newspapers state positively that the establishment of a line of transatlantic steamers between Nantes and Brazil is on the eve of authorisation. The *Phare de la Loire* says that five steamers will be provided for this service.

Major Ludlow Beamish, R.H., author of the "History of the German Legion," "Cavalry Tactics," and other military works, has by the special appointment of his Majesty the King of Hanover, the 6th inst., received the honorary distinction of Lieutenant-colonel *à la suite*.

Letters from Quebec to the 17th ult. report that the first sod of the Quebec and Richmond Railway was turned on the 14th ult., in the presence of the Cabinet Ministers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1852.

If the daily returns of the arrivals in this capital are faithful to truth, Paris is just now tolerably full; the statements in the Government papers for the last fortnight giving something more than a thousand a day, among whom are a considerable number of foreigners: the English, however, are certainly less numerous than in former seasons. The present Carnival, on the whole, seems scarcely, if at all, less lively than in bygone years; for, though the great mansions remain inhospitably closed, the theatres and other places of public amusement are the more crowded in consequence, and official dinners, balls, and *soufflés* are, besides, the order of both day and night. At these the foreign guests from all parts, but more particularly from England, are treated with marked courtesy and distinction. In addition to these, some of the Russian nobility are giving nightly entertainments in splendid style, that they are thought to be *par ordre*. The Count and Countess Woronzoff, the Princess Galitzin, and the Prince and Princess Kerzouff have all thrown open their hotels during the past week, with dinners, balls, and concerts. The Carnival balls at the Grand Opera are likewise well attended; so that Paris, if not in reality gay, at least wears the same smiling appearance as in former days, and is still the same pleasure-hunting community it ever has been, in the best, as in the worst of times. Our motto here is decidedly—

Tristitia et metus
Tradam protervis portare ventis!

Last week's obituary contains a name of a certain celebrity in a sombre way, that of M. Gannal, the inventor of the new embalming system. His career was a singular one. Apprenticed to an apothecary in early life, he imbibed that taste for, and acquired that knowledge of, chemistry, which subsequently proved so serviceable to him. At the commencement of the century, the conscription forcibly took him from his favourite studies. In a short time he became attached to the medical corps of the French army in Germany, and was present at some of the great battles of Napoleon against Prussia and Austria, and formed part of the medical staff in the Russian campaign. In the disastrous retreat which followed, he was taken prisoner at Wilna; but on four occasions succeeded in making his escape, and was as often recaptured. After a thousand adventures by flood and field, in 1815 he returned to France, where his acquirements soon obtained for him a place at the School of Pharmacy, and he made several curious discoveries in chemistry, which, however, with the exception of a prize at the Académie des Sciences, procured him no real advantage; until his great discovery of embalming by means of an arsenical preparation, which in a few years made him master of a large fortune. Among the many celebrities whose return to our native dust was delayed for a few years by Gannal's process, the only one exposed to the eyes of the multitude was the heroic Archbishop of Paris, whose death—one of the noblest in all history—it will be recollected, took place at the barricades of June, 1848. That specimen of Gannal's art gave by no means a favourable idea of the process, for the fine placid features of the prelate were swollen to a degree of distortion, and the holy calmness of death was altogether destroyed.

While on the subject of the late venerated Archbishop of Paris, it is not out of place to relate an act of Christian liberality on the part of his successor, who still occupies the archiepiscopal chair, worthy the highest eulogium. Until very lately, no dramatic artist was permitted to partake of the Sacrament; their children were refused baptism, and they were interred without funeral rites. Owing to the really Christian toleration of M. de Ségur, this bigoted exclusion, a disgrace to the Catholic Church in Paris, has been repealed. Though an uncompromising republican, the venerable prelate is highly esteemed by all in Paris for his unbounded charity and truly evangelical conduct. He was appointed by General Cavaignac in 1848.

All who have been in Paris will remember that large square of unoccupied ground between the southern alley of the Champs Elysées and the Seine, on which the temporary building of the Exposition of Industry was constructed, and which forms so ungraceful a contrast to the elegance of the avenue: it is about to be raised in, sown with grass, and the gazelles will be transferred thither from the menagerie in the Jardin des Plantes. A broad alley will surround the enclosure, macadamized in the middle for carriages, with wide flagged footpaths on either side. At night it will be lighted by candelabra, in the style of those in the Place de la Concorde.

The musical week has been signalled by one great event, the production at the Italiens of Beethoven's "Fidelio," which on Saturday night drew together as fashionable and crowded an auditory as ever filled the aristocratic Salle Ventadour. The *chef d'œuvre* of the great German master was listened to with religious attention; to their agreeable surprise, the audience finding, that, notwithstanding his formidable reputation, Beethoven was capable of imparting pleasure even to ears trained only to the melodies of Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti. The applause in consequence of this pleasing disappointment was unbounded. The execution was confided to the *diva delle dive* la Cruvelli, and all the principal artists. It were superfluous to describe the performance of the young *prima donna*, which is known to all the habitués of the Opera in London; suffice it to say that the effect she produced on the auditory has seldom been equalled by any artist on the lyrical stage in Paris. The great air in the first act, in which Beethoven has so exquisitely woven the accents of hope with the agonies of despair, was followed by a burst of applause and a shower of bouquets, the first of which was thrown by the Princess Mathilde, who was present, with a brilliant party, as was the President of the Republic, surrounded by a host of friends. The orchestra, under Maestro Hiller, was perfect, and contributed largely to the success of the opera.

Mr. Lumley is actively engaged in concluding his arrangements for the season in London. His troupe will combine three stars of the first magnitude; namely, Mlle. Wagner, Mlle. Cruvelli, and Mme. Sontag—a brilliant trio, all from the North, who threaten to overthrow the old supremacy of the South, these ladies being all Germans. In addition to your late well-appointed troupe, you will have M. Guasco as principal tenor, M. Ferlotti as baritone, and De Bassini as *basso profundo*; besides, of course, the great Lablache, who, you will be pleased to hear, is now convalescent, after a rather severe illness. Among the new lights of the ballet, it is understood you are to have Mlle. Piora from Milan, now the support of the Grand Opera here; and Mlle. Bagdanoff from St. Petersburg, a model of lightness and grace.

Among the musical news, I may mention that Ernst is just now the lion of our concerts. His second *soufflé musicale* has just taken place at Herz's, and was crowded to excess by enthusiastic admirers.

FRANCE.

The organic laws, which form the complement of the new Constitution, continue to make their appearance. On Tuesday the new electoral law, which regulates the election of the members of the *Corps Legislatif*, was promulgated. It is divided into five chapters, each containing several articles. The first chapter treats of the mode of electing the Legislative body; the second defines the nature and conditions of the franchise; the third determines the eligibility of candidates; the fourth refers to penal enactments; and the fifth deals with matters of general arrangement and provisions. A table is appended of the number of deputies or each department.

The following are the main provisions of the law:—

Each department returns a deputy for every 35,000 electors; should there remain a number of electors equal to 25,000, then there will be an additional member. The total number of deputies will be 261.

Algeria and the colonies do not send deputies.

Each department is divided into electoral *circumscriptions* equal to the number of deputies allowed, according to a table annexed. This table will be revised every five years.

The suffrage is direct and universal, with vote by ballot. The votes are to be taken at the *chef-lieu* of the commune, and the polling sections are to be proportionate to the number of electors.

The electoral colleges are convoked by decree of the Executive Power, and the interval between the decree of convocation and the election must be twenty-one days at the least.

The candidate to be deputy must have the absolute majority, or clear half, of the votes given; and these votes must be equal in any case to a fourth of the names of electors on the inscription lists. Should there be a second ballot, then the relative majority will do; and if the votes should be equal, then the senior candidate is to be considered as elected.

A deputy chosen for different places must communicate his option to the President of the Legislative Body. Vacancies caused by death or otherwise must be filled up within six months.

Deputies cannot be prosecuted for opinions expressed in the Legislative Body. Deputies cannot be arrested during the session, or during the six weeks which precede or follow the session. No deputy can be prosecuted for a criminal offence without leave of the Legislative Body, unless taken *en flagrant délit*.

All Frenchmen of twenty-one years of age, in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, are electors after six months residence in the commune. Soldiers and sailors on service are to have their votes reckoned at the commune which they had previously inhabited.

The exceptions are, persons deprived of civil and political rights, or condemned to infamous penalties, or deprived by express sentence of a tribunal of the right of voting, or condemned for misdemeanour even to three months' imprisonment, or for having outraged public morals or religion, or attacked the principle of property and the rights of family. Amongst those deprived of the electoral right are those condemned to a month's imprisonment for rebellion, for insults addressed to public authorities, or to a juror, or to a witness giving evidence, or for having violated the law concerning clubs or *attroupements*, or hawking papers or publications. Persons convicted of such offences cannot be placed on the lists of electors for five years.

Then follow the rules regulating the mode of keeping the electoral lists.

Candidates for the *Corps Legislatif* are eligible on reaching twenty-five years of age, without any condition of domicile. Persons who are deprived of their electoral rights by judgments of the tribunals are ineligible as candidates. A deputy condemned to like penalty loses his seat, and cannot be re-elected.

All paid public functions are incompatible with the office of deputy. Should a deputy accept a paid public situation, he loses his seat at once. Certain public officers cannot be candidates for seats until six months shall have elapsed from the time of the resignation of their employment.

Persons become liable to penalties who vote without right, or forge names of voters, or give false names, or enter a polling place with arms, or bribe, or menace, or spread false alarms, or do anything, in fact, calculated to interfere with the regular course of election.

A special law will regulate the manner of taking the votes of the army for the election of President of the Republic.

The *bureau* of the Electoral College or section is to be composed of a president, four assessors, and a secretary, whom they will take from amongst the electors; but the secretary so appointed has only a consultative voice in the deliberations of the *bureau*. The colleges are to be presided over by the mayors, deputy mayors, and municipal councillors of the commune, or, in their absence, the presidents will be designated by the mayors from amongst electors who can read and write.

According to the tabular list, the department of Seine (Paris) will have nine members; the Lower Seine (Rouen), six members; the Nord, eight members. After these, the Côtes du Nord, Gironde, and Somme come the highest, having each five members. Aisne, Calvados, Charente, Dordogne, Finistère, Garonne, Ile et Vilaine, Loire et Marne, Rhin, Rhone, Saône, Sarthe, and Seine et Oise have each four members. The other departments have only from three to one.

The elections are to take place on the 29th February.

A decree, which settles the electoral divisions of departments, appeared on Wednesday.

By another decree, female religious congregations may be legalised, on conforming with certain rules.

The insurgent trials in course of proceeding have been all suspended, and every document connected with such prisoners is ordered to be remitted to commissions composed of magistrates and military and administrative authorities, who are to make their decisions before the end of the present month, subject to revision by the Government.

The testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe, viz. MM. Dupin, Esplagne Barris, Scribe, the Duke de Montmorency, and the Count de Montalivet, have entered a most strenuous protest against the decree of the President of the Republic confiscating the Orleans property. The protest shows clearly that the decree is contrary to all law, right, equity, and precedent, and that its consequences will be most disastrous to the persons affected by it. They thus conclude:—

Coming to the consequences of the recent decree, it is not only the property of the family which it attacks, but it overturns all the intervening acts, whether between the several members of that family or of third parties.

The advantages arising from this inheritance have accrued to certain children of the King; dowries have been fixed by eight contracts of marriage; diplomatic treaties have intervened with regard to them with eight foreign Powers; some of the children of the King had predeceased him; they are represented by heirs, who are minors, some French, others foreigners. One part of the property of the donation has been sold; others have been affected by loans. Hereditary rights of foreign Princes, rights of minors, rights of third parties—the decree attacks all, reverses all.

Moreover, in overturning the testament of the King, the decree breaks even that of Madame Adelaide, his august sister.

The King and Madame had, in fact, combined their testamentary dispositions in such a manner as to prevent the parcelling out in the hands of the children of the great bulk of the property of which they were proprietors. For this purpose the first of the successions assured an advantage to him who had less of the second. The two testaments harmonised in this manner to carry out their joint intentions of equality among all.

That equality would disappear if the testament of the King should be destroyed, and the testament of the King is destroyed if the property of the donation is abstracted from the common patrimony. In fact, can the possessor of the property escaping the application of the decree preserve the part assigned to him by the testament, when the decree strikes down the property belonging to his co-heirs?

It is to this point of view of the testamentary execution confided to our care that our mandate is engaged, and that we have a mission of duty to appeal to the more enlightened justice of the chief of the state. On every point we demand judgment.

It is a question of property which the decree affects; and it affects it, so to speak, by the application of principles of public law, so much so that the decision of questions of this sort belongs essentially to those tribunals whose authority is final.

In conclusion, the testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe cannot be silent upon the great errors of fact proclaimed by the decrees of the 22d of January; though strangers to the point of law, these errors would appear unhappily to have exercised very great influence upon the solution of the question, and cannot be rectified by them.

According to the decrees, the family of Orleans would possess 300,000,000 of immovable property in France, and division being made of the property of the donation, more than 100,000,000 would remain to them. These figures could not have been furnished but by persons absolute strangers to the affairs of the family of Orleans.

The testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe, whose mission it was to inquire thoroughly into the whole matter, are in a situation to affirm that both the statements are completely erroneous. Moreover, they attest that the execution of the decree of Jan. 22, 1852, would almost be the complete ruin of the heirs of the late King Louis Philippe. They hope, then, that they shall not have made a vain appeal to the justice and fair dealing of the President of the Republic.

The feelings of the Orleans family on the subject are evinced in the following letter addressed to the testamentary executors of their father by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville:—

TO THE TESTAMENTARY EXECUTORS OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Claremont, January 29, 1852.—Gentlemen,—We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very sincerely for your efforts to resist injustice and violence. We have found it quite natural that you should have directed your attention specially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heaped in the preambles of those decrees on the memory of the King our father. For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imposes upon us, for the purpose of repelling in our own persons the attacks so shamefully cast upon the best of fathers, and we do not fear to add, on the best of Kings. But, on considering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such importunities a disavowal silence was the best answer. We will, therefore, not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are, when brought forward by a man who, on two different occasions, received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits. We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words, as well as to the act which accompanies them; and if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently revenged. To the honour of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity, and of dignity—of a country which we his sons have loyally served—to the honour of that France which is always the mother country which we love—we are happy to observe that these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgraceful preambles, have not dared to appear except under the régime of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation. In finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties who have offered to us the assistance of their talent and their courage. We accept that assistance with great pleasure, persuaded that, in today defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of French society. Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments of affection.—LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours; F. D'ORLEANS, Prince of Joinville.

Several Bishops, among whom are mentioned the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishops of Orleans and Rennes, have renounced, on the part of the poor clergy, all share assigned by the decree of the 22d ult. in the spoil of the House of Orleans.

Much comment has been excited by a grand dinner given at the Elysée by Louis Napoleon on Thursday week to a large party of the English aristocracy at present in Paris. It is regarded as a demonstration on the part of Louis Napoleon of his desire to maintain friendly relations with England, and of the groundlessness of the apprehensions expressed in many of the London journals of the probability of his expressed in a war with this country. The only French gentlemen present on the occasion, with the exception of the President of the Republic himself, were M. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, General Roquet, aide-de-camp to Louis Napoleon, Count Bassecchi and Captain Excelmans, the officers d'ordonnance in waiting. The following are the names of the English guests:—The Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Ranelagh, Lady Poltimore, Mr. and Lady Mary Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Cowper, Viscount Clifden, Mr. Henry Baillie Cochrane, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish, Sir Henry and Lady Baring, Baroness Delmar, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish, Sir Henry and Lady Baring, the Hon. George Stafford Jermingham, the Hon. William Stuart, Ellis, the Hon. Mr. Paget, Mr. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Lady Farquhar, Mr. Augustus Paget, Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaford; Mr. and Mrs. E. Blount, and the two Misses Kennedy Erskine. The banquet was a pendant to the decree restoring titles of nobility which had been abolished by the Provisional Government.

The whole party consisted of forty-three. The entertainment was presented in a style of great splendour, dinner having been served in the great dining-room of the Palace. The plate (the whole of which was of massive gold) was the same which was used in former days at the principal receptions at the Tuileries.

In the course of the evening Louis Napoleon expressed great regret that the belief of his warlike intentions against England should have become so prevalent in that country. He declared that nothing was further from his thoughts than to make war with that country. It was a country in which he had lived long enough to acquire not only a respect for its people, but respect for its institutions; and he still had a great many friends there. As to the rumour that he intended to make war against England, he declared that it was simply absurd.

The honours of the Palace were done by Louis Napoleon's cousin, the Marchioness of Douglas, whom the President handed in to dinner. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, who has been appointed President of the Senate, is to have the Palace of the Little Luxembourg as his official residence in Paris, the Palace of Meudon as his country residence, and a salary (it is said) of 150,000*fr.*, besides 800,000*fr.* for entertaining, for a year. The Vice-President of the Senate (M. Menard) and General d'Hautpoul, the grand référendaire, are to have apartments in the Palace of the Luxembourg, with salaries of 60,000*fr.* each.

M. Proudhon is to be discharged from the prison of St. Pelagie in a few days, as his condemnation to three years' imprisonment, pronounced at the commencement of 1849, is on the point of expiring. The author of "La Propriété, c'est le Vol," underwent the first part of his punishment at the Conciergerie. On various occasions he obtained permission to leave the prisons for brief periods, particularly when about to be married. Lately, also, he was allowed to go out to visit his wife when ill.

SPAIN.—ATTACK ON QUEEN ISABELLA.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, *via* Paris, of the 2d inst., states that an attempt has been made on the life of the Queen, but the wound is not dangerous. The Queen was going to church at the time. The assassin fired with a pistol, and the shot struck the Queen's shoulder. He has been arrested.

DENMARK.

There had been a ministerial crisis in Copenhagen, which had ended in the formation of a new Cabinet. In the sitting of the Landsting and the Folkething (the two Chambers of Denmark), on the 28th ult., the definitive formation of the new Ministry was announced. Councillor Bluhme, General Haussen, Commodore Steen-Bille, and Count Sponebeck take the command of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, and Finance for all the Monarchy. Count Charles Moltke is appointed Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig, and Count Reventlow Criminal Minister for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. In the same sitting a Royal proclamation, setting forth the functions of the different governmental departments, establishing a separate administration for the Duchies, and other matters of detail, was read.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are to the 24th ult. The position of the disagreement between the Austrian representative at Washington and the United States, relative to Mr. Webster's speech at the Kosuth Congressional banquet, has not been changed in any respect of importance. Chevalier Hulsemann had addressed a second letter to the President on the subject, in which he explicitly stated that if the sentiments of Mr. Webster, encouraging a part of the Austrian empire to rebellion, were indorsed by the President, the only alternative for the Austrian Minister would be to quit the country. The President invited M. Hulsemann to a confidential conversation, which was accepted. M. Hulsemann was then informed that the views of the executive were expressed in the annual Message to Congress, and in the President's reply to Kosuth's address on his visit to the White House; that the Executive did not indorse the speech of Mr. Webster. With this explanation Chevalier Hulsemann expressed himself satisfied, provided he might be permitted the privilege of reducing the facts of the conversation to writing, for the information of his Government. The President consented, and thus the matter stands.

Kosuth and suite arrived at Pittsburgh on the evening of the 22d ult. in sleighs. He was in ill health.

In Congress the recent Mormon revelations had created considerable discussion, which it is expected may lead to some curious revelations as to the social state of that sect.

In the Senate, on the 21st, several messages were received from the President, among them one communicating the correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris and the State department relative to Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*. Mr. Rives stated, in firm language, his condemnation of Louis Napoleon's conduct, and stated that he could not deem it consistent with his character, as the representative of the American Republic, to recognise by his presence what he characterised as an usurpation on the part of Louis Napoleon. Mr. Webster, in reply, approved of the Minister's hesitation, deplored the overthrow of the French Republic, and finally advised the recognition of the present state of things in France.

President Fillmore has been waited upon by large deputations from various cities in the Union, requesting his intercession with the British Government in behalf of Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile. The President informed them that it would be extremely improper for him to interfere with the internal affairs of Great Britain; but that, so far as personal sympathy was concerned, he felt as deeply as they could for the exiles.

The President is a candidate for re-election to the supreme office in the State.

The winter throughout the States was much more severe than had been experienced for many years. At New York there was a solid bridge of ice across the river, over which persons were able to pass, and the ferry-boats had to cease plying. At New Orleans the weather was stated to be the coldest known for thirty years. At Philadelphia, on the 21st, the steam-ship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool, attempted to come up, but had to return to the breakerwater, the ice blocking her passage up the river. The Bay of Chesapeake was blocked up with ice, some parts closed, and people were passing from the eastern and western shores. The ship *Flora McDonald*, with 300 passengers, became fixed in the ice off Poplar Island, and with only one day's provisions: it was deemed in a dangerous position.

From Mexico we have Vera Cruz advices to the 4th ult., which report that the disturbances which had occurred in the cities of Mexico and Puebla, and other places, had been easily suppressed, and the country was in a comparatively quiet state. From Rio Grande the accounts are to the 6th ult., and state that Caravajal had received reinforcements, and contemplated another attack on Matamoras. General Avolvas had an army of 2600 men in the field ready to oppose him.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest intelligence from the Cape is dated the 28th of December. It announces little or no change of affairs at the seat of war. The expedition beyond the Kei had made no further progress, and, in consequence of the continued heavy rains, it was expected that the troops would have to return and recruit before they could attempt any active measures against the enemy.

Under date December 20, we learn from Graham's Town that when Colonel Eyre's division crossed the Kei a large force of Kheis and Bookoo Kaffirs was concealed in a kloof, and fired on the troops. A party of our cavalry went through a bride drift, and, taking the enemy in the rear, killed thirty-five in that place.

A project for the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty had been mooted, and had given great dissatisfaction to the colonists, who allege that the abandonment of the land would not secure peace, but would be an encouragement to the turbulence of the Kaffirs, and make Colesberg, and even Graafreinet, as accessible to savage inroads from the north as Albany and Uitenage are now from the east.

INDIA.

The despatches which were anticipated by electric telegraph last week have been since received, but they add little to the intelligence then given. The dates are, Bombay, January 3, and Calcutta, December 20. From Peshawur we learn that the force under Brigadier Campbell has done little of late. The north-west frontier, however, is in a most excited state, and, according to the *Bombay Times*, the hill tribes around Peshawur and in the neighbourhood of the Hazareh country have united for resistance and retaliation against us; and, if common report is to be credited, Saadut Khan has succeeded in assembling a large body of Mohmunds, numbering at the lowest estimate six thousand men, under him. From the Hazareh country we learn of the butchery of two British officers, Messrs. Carne and Tapp, by a body of Mohmunds, near a place called Moolzuffurgurh.

The Governor-General was expected at Calcutta on the 20th of Jan.; he was at Shahjehanpore on the 20th of December.

Lord Stanley, who is travelling in India, is at present at Madras. The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, C.B., quartermaster-general of the Bengal army, is announced. He died at head-quarters camp at Khairan, near Jeelum, on the 11th of December. He had been forty-three years in the service.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ART MANUFACTURES INSTITUTE AT BRADFORD.—Two meetings, convened by the Mayor of Bradford upon a requisition signed by about fifty of the principal mercantile firms of the borough, were held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, for the purpose of hearing and considering the views and explanatory statements of a deputation from the council of the Society of Arts with reference to a proposal for the establishment of artisans' drawing and modelling schools. The deputation included Sir Charles Pasley, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Yapp, Mr. Creswick, R.A., and Mr. John Bell. One of the meetings was held at three in the afternoon, and the other in the evening. The Mayor presided on both occasions, and a large number of the Aldermen and Town Council of the borough, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, &c. were present. Mr. H. Cole explained the great advantages arising from the establishment of these schools; and several other gentlemen having followed in the same strain, a series of resolutions was ultimately adopted, recognising the great advantages derivable from a self-supporting institution such as that explained by Mr. Cole, as calculated to improve the art applied to the manufactures of Bradford and its neighbourhood, and the general taste of all classes. A committee, consisting of a number of the most wealthy and influential residents in the town, was appointed to carry out the proposed object, and a list of shareholders was at once opened. The committee were authorised at once to arrange for the establishment of self-supporting drawing-schools throughout the district. Thanks were voted to the deputation and the Mayor at the termination of each meeting.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.—On the 28th ult., an interesting ceremony, in connexion with the cause of education, took place in the inauguration of the spacious new premises lately erected for the Brighton School, at the Clifton-road, Brighton. The proprietor of this excellent educational establishment for young gentlemen, Mr. Winter, three years ago commenced a training institution, which was soon found inadequate to accommodate the number of pupils entrusted to his charge; and hence the necessity for providing the commodious and elegant range of buildings whose opening was celebrated by the festival of the 28th ult. The company, consisting of the friends and parents of the pupils, assembled in the lecture-hall of the school, where the Rev. Joseph Soutain delivered an appropriate address; after which a handsome piece of plate, subscribed for by the pupils and masters of the establishment, was presented to Mr. Winter as a testimonial of their respect for his high character and affectionate bearing. Mr. Winter made a very feeling reply, and the National Anthem having been sung, the parents and friends were conducted round the school premises, and after an inspection of the class-rooms, dormitories, &c., expressed themselves highly gratified with the arrangements of the institution. A *déjeuner* followed in the dining-hall of the school.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE OF EDUCATION.—The friends of voluntary and religious education concluded their conferences at Manchester on Tuesday evening, and afterwards had a great public meeting in the Free-trade Hall. Mr. James Sidebottom presided; and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. George Smith, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and Mr. G. W. Alexander, London; Mr. Edward Baines, Leeds; Rev. J. E. Giles, Sheffield; Rev. B. Parsons, Ebley; Rev. Dr. Hailey, Manchester; and Rev. Dr. Ackworth, Bradford. The first resolution avowed that the meeting entertained a high sense of the importance of education, and yielded to none in readiness to adopt and encourage any method which could be legitimately employed for its universal diffusion. The next resolution was—"That, without regarding in a captious spirit the schemes proposed by the National Public School Association on the one hand, or the Manchester and Salford School committee on the other, and without denying to the promoters of them the praise due to their upright and benevolent intentions, this meeting cannot but entertain strong and decided objections to them both. To the former they have the insuperable objection that it totally excludes religion—the most vital element in education—from the school routine, and abandons it to extra-scholastic teaching. To the latter, they think it an objection not less insuperable that it extends equal patronage to religious sentiments not only of adverse, but of contradictory forms. And to both they hold it as an objection in common, that they avail themselves of public taxation for an object which, whether religion be or be not included in it, is not the business of the Government, nor properly within the sphere of legislation." One of the speakers said the money sunk in free schools in England at this moment was fifteen millions sterling; and so great was the perversion of these places from their original design that only 400 scholars in them all received a thoroughly free education. The proceedings lasted four hours and a half.

SLIGO BOROUGH.—A requisition signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Mayor, and a majority of the electors has been forwarded to Charles Towneley, of Towneley, Esq., requesting him to stand at the next election. It is supposed that Mr. Towneley will consent; and, if so, no doubt appears to be entertained of his return in the room of the present member, Mr. J. P. Somers.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER, 1852.—The works are making very favourable progress, and even now afford a very great and secure shelter to the numerous shipping which take shelter in the bay. The works are carried out to a distance of 7750 feet from the original line of shore into about 9½ fathoms of water.

GLASGOW CHESS CLUB, AND READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS CLUB.—We are glad to find, by the reports of the annual meetings of these two societies, that each may be considered successfully and permanently established. The accession of members to the Glasgow Chess Club since February last amounted to 139; and the number of members enrolled at the Berkshire Club last year was not less than 63.

THE "AMAZON."—At a meeting of the Portsmouth Borough Council, on Monday, it was resolved that a letter of thanks be transmitted to the French Port-Admiral at Brest, for the humanity and sympathy evinced by him in so promptly dispatching a steamer to the assistance of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Amazon*. On Tuesday the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of this vessel, which has been going on for some days, was brought to a conclusion. Captain Chappell's testimony went to show that the *Amazon* left Southampton in most excellent condition, and with a most efficient crew. Some opinions respecting spontaneous combustion are, however, yet to be taken before the report to be sent to the Board of Trade is made.

CURIOUS CASE OF FORGERY.—A young man named John Burton was examined at the Liverpool Police-court on Wednesday, upon the charge of forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for £191. The prisoner represented himself as having been engaged in the malting business. In August last he was in Denbigh, North Wales, where he purchased two horses. He appears to have had some transactions with an innkeeper of the town, Mr. Edwin Hughes, who, on one occasion, he observed to place some money in a cash-box. In a few minutes after this he proposed to give Mr. Hughes £10 for the cash-box with its contents, whatever might be the amount. Mr. Hughes assented, and the cash-box was handed over to Burton. There proved to be within the box between £6 and £7 in cash and some memoranda, among which was a bill drawn by Manders and Co., porters, brewers, of Dublin, on Mr. Edwin Hughes, for £191. The bill was, however, not accepted. About five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday Burton called upon Mr. Ashe, spirit merchant, of South Castle-street, Liverpool, to whom he presented the bill to be cashed, but he was told it was not accepted, and therefore not negotiable. At the same time an accepted bill was shown to him, as he appeared ignorant of the required form. Two hours after this Burton presented the same bill, now purporting to be accepted by Jonathan Hughes, of Denbigh, to Mr. Roberts, tea-dealer, Royal Bank-buildings. The account he then gave of himself excited Mr. Roberts's suspicion, and he was handed over to the police. On Wednesday Mr. Jonathan Hughes, who is the father of the original possessor of the cash-box, proved that the acceptance was not executed by him, as it appeared to be. Burton was therefore committed for trial.

A DETECTIVE IN THE DISGUISE OF A POACHER.—The neighbourhood of Thetford being greatly infested by a formidable gang of poachers, a detective, under the assumed name of Ben Knights, assumed the character of a member of that body, for the purpose of being the better enabled to bring them to justice. On the 24th of January he had the leader of the gang apprehended and safely lodged in gaol, upon charges which he himself will be able to establish. The gang had their treasurer, armourer, and even an account at the bank, and two or three of them keep horses and carts.

FLOODS IN CUMBERLAND.—In consequence of the heavy falls of rain on Monday in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, the river Eden and all its tributaries have swollen to an extent beyond the recollection of any living person, and it is feared that great damage has been done to adjoining property.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—In conformity with the final determination of the Government to increase the number of men in the regiments of the line to the extent of 5000 men, instructions have been forwarded from the Horse Guards to different corps to send recruiting parties immediately to different parts of the country, particularly Ireland. The mode of augmentation will be by raising the strength of regiments from 750 to 1000. It is expected that, when the army estimates for 1852-3 are brought before Parliament this session, a vote will be called for of 5000 men additional to be added to the Royal Artillery and Cavalry Regiments. The recruiting parties have been already very successful in Limerick, Clonmel, Nenagh, and generally in Munster, wherever they have appeared. In some places, unemployed labourers, who had availed themselves of the union workhouses as a temporary refuge, have gladly adopted a military life. Notwithstanding the great decrease of the population, from famine and emigration, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the required addition to the army, or even a much larger augmentation, if needed.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—The colonelcy of the 39th Regiment has been vacant since the 1st of January; since then that of the 96th is also vacant. It is still believed that Major-General Conyers will succeed to the 39th Regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The experiments hitherto carried on with a less charge of powder when firing 32-pounder shells have proved so satisfactory, that the following has just been issued:—

"GENERAL ORDER."

"Deputy Adjutant-General's-office, Woolwich, Jan. 29, 1852. "The Master-General and Board having, on the recommendation of the select committee, directed that the higher charge of powder for firing 32-pounder shells with every description of fuze shall in future be 8 lb., instead of 10 lb. as at present, the same is notified for the guidance of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. "H. D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant-General."

CAPE STAFF.—First Lieutenant Greville, of the 2d battalion 60th Rifles, is appointed an aide-de-camp to the new Cape Governor, Major-General Cathcart.

WOOLWICH.—ROYAL ARSENAL.—Fifteen thousand shells have been ordered to be immediately packed ready for service and sent away for the different ports throughout England. A still larger order is daily expected: many of the men work overtime, and additional men and boys are to be entered to complete the supply required. Some engineers, fitters, &c. are to be entered to complete the orders just received for machinery, &c. Large orders for powder bags have been received, and on Saturday last a large quantity was sent away. An order is expected for 3000 guns more. A number of the engineers "on strike" have applied for employment in the Arsenal.

NEW ARMS FOR THE SERVICE.—There have lately been despatched for the Cape 320 new double carbines, which are nearly one-third heavier than is necessary. They are ignited at the sides of the barrels by a superfluous long communication with the charge, and with the left cock so far away as to suit only a very large hand. In consequence of these defects in this new arm, Colonel Hawker sent to Messrs. Tipping and Lawden, of Birmingham, the model for his carbine on a better principle, and which weighs under 7 lb., instead of over 9 lb. It is ignited by putting the seat for the nipple on the centre instead of at the side of each barrel. This carbine he has just now received, and taken to the Ordnance. Colonel Hawker advises that all the new muskets should be made in this way, so near, at least, as the line of aim on a single barrel will admit of, by having the cocks bent inwards (like the French ones), as the angles produced by what he calls the "Enfield union" are only receptacles for elastic fluid and rust, liable to choke up, to shoot slowly, and to miss fire in actual service. He recommends swivels to all the lock springs, and the use of larger-grained powder; also that the conical ball shall not exceed the weight of the present ball, by which the arms might be made lighter and with a smaller calibre.

FRENCH ARMY HORSES.—The following are the official prices fixed by the Minister of War for horses and other quadrupeds for the service of the army:—Horses for the reserve, 800*fr.*; for the line, 950*fr.*; for the light cavalry, 550*fr.*; do. for Africa, 350*fr.*; for artillery and wagon train, 650*fr.*; draught horses, 550*fr.*; trained horses for the military schools, 1000*fr.*; officers' horses, 900*fr.*; mules, 500*fr.*; donkeys, 200*fr.*; camels and dromedaries, 200*fr.*—*Galignani*.

MILITARY LEGACY.—Captain John Stuart, of Prescott, has bequeathed for the use of her Majesty's Royal Military College at Chelsea upwards of £1800.

Rear-Admiral J. B. Reynolds, C.B., ex-Commander-in-Chief from the Brazil, having nominated his flag-lieutenant to his hauling-down vacancy, the Admiralty have promoted Lieutenant Fred. Woolcombe (1846) to the rank of Commander.

Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. have just completed machines for boring cannon upon the Lancaster principle. A piece is now undergoing the process, and, if it is found to answer, in all probability a large number will be made at this establishment. They are also about to contract for manufacturing an improved shell. It is of an oblong shape, about two feet long, with a spring at the end communicating with a cap near the middle of the shell, and herein lies the improvement.

It is now stated to be in contemplation to place the other Dragoon Guards upon the same footing as the 1st Dragoons, the regiments all to have eight troops each. Six of the regiments of Light Cavalry will, it is understood, be armed with the rifle carbine. Four regiments of the line will, in all probability, be selected as rifle corps; and the light companies of all regiments are also to be armed with the rifle—a necessary measure, as all our rifle corps are now in India, the Cape, and Canada.

In consequence of the continued distress in the Highlands of Scotland, the Admiralty have countermanded their order for the *Comet* steam-vessel to return to Cork. She is to remain at the disposal of Sir John M'Neil and the relief commissioners.

On Tuesday a return to Parliament was printed showing the condition of the coast-guard service for the last ten years. In 1841 there were 50 cruisers and 21 tenders. The mounted guard was 146, and the total force numbered 5944, and the expense was £598,282 2s. 7d. In 1850 there were 49 cruisers and one tender. The mounted guard was only 14, and the force 5770, the expense was reduced to £460,963 19s. 5d.

Twenty fine first-class boys left the *Fisgard* flag-ship at Woolwich, for Portsmouth, on Monday, to join the *Britannia*, 120, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, C.B., for the Mediterranean station. Twelve boys were entered on board the *Fisgard* flag-ship at Woolwich, having been selected to serve as first-class boys from a great number of applications made on Monday afternoon.

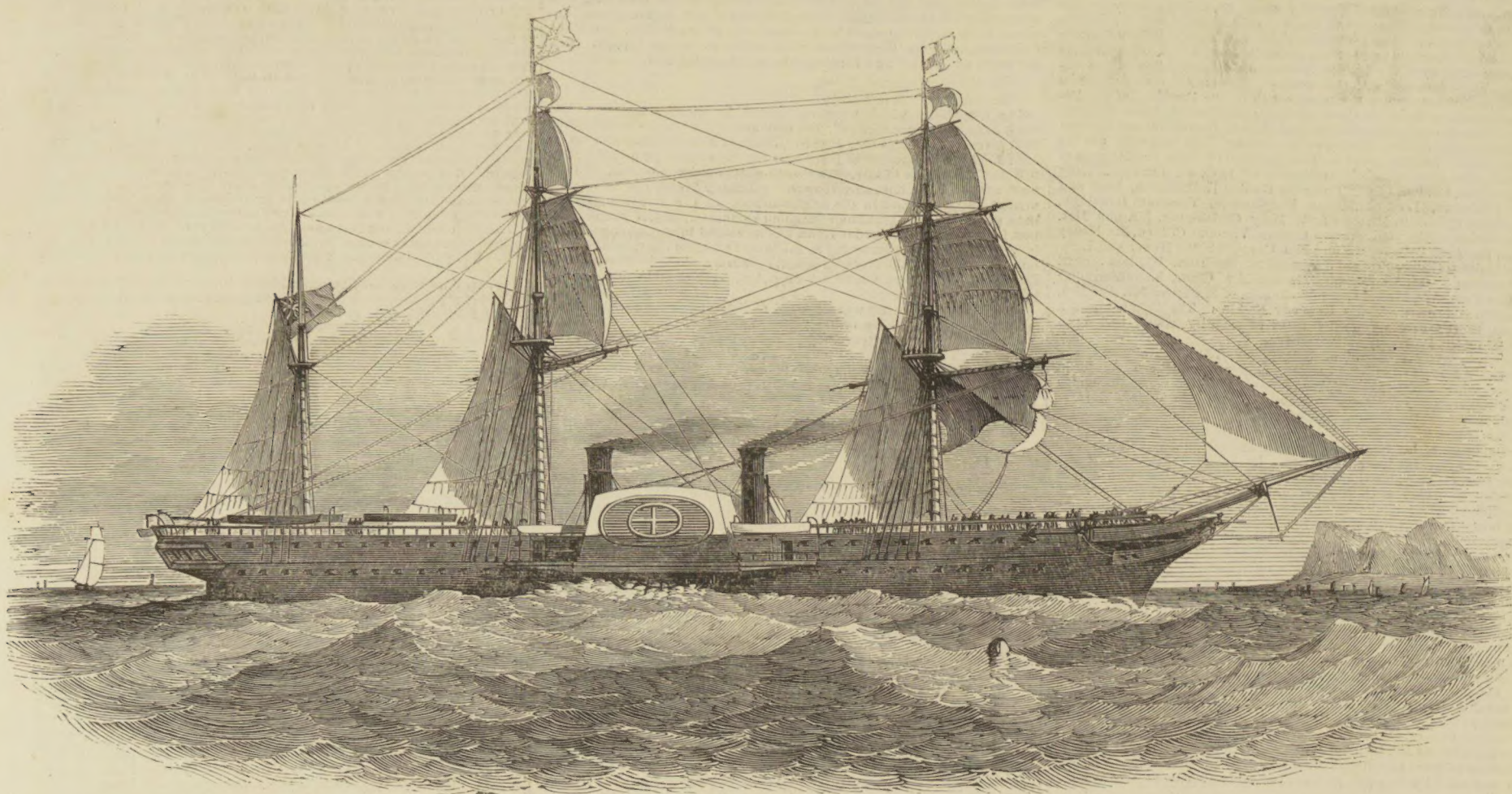
THE "ORINOCO" STEAM-SHIP.

This splendid steam-ship, recently built for the Royal Mail Company, left her moorings at Southampton on Monday afternoon, and proceeded on her voyage to Chagres. She carries about 80 passengers, the greater portion of whom are gentlemen. There are besides on board a company of Cornish miners, sent out under the auspices of the Ave Maria Gold Company to Chagres, en route to California by the Isthmus of Panama. She has a full cargo of Manchester and other goods, and a very large quantity of quicksilver and specie. Captain Chapman, who was to have commanded the unfortunate *Amazon*, has been selected to take charge of the *Orinoco*. She is manned with a fine set of officers and crew.

The *Orinoco* is of 2250 tons burthen. She was built by Mr. W. P. Pitcher, at Northfleet, and left Blackwall on Friday, the 23d ult., for the trial of her machinery, &c. Her engines, which are of the collective power of 800 horses, have been manufactured by the eminent firm of Maudsley, Sons, and Field, upon their patent double-cylinder principle. The paddle-wheels are 40 ft. in diameter, and fitted with patent feathering floats. The construction of the machinery was pronounced by the judges on board to be perfect in every respect, and the whole of the arrangements connected with the engine-room were the theme of general admiration.

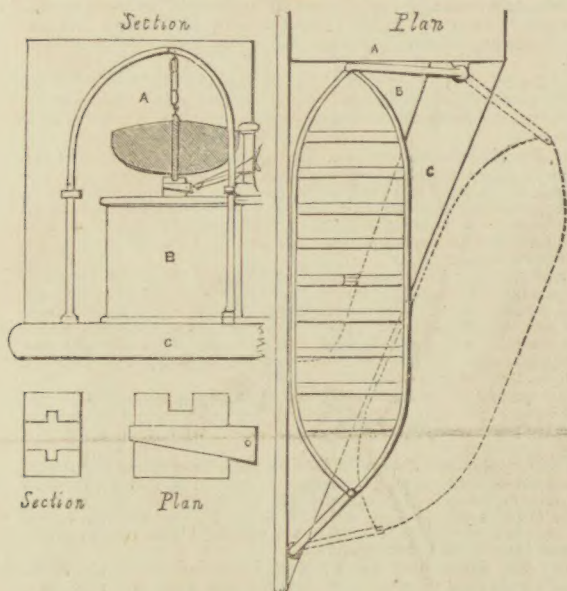
The figure-head, sculptured by R. Hall, of Rotherhithe, is spirited and characteristic.

A peculiar interest appeared to attach itself to this vessel in the minds of every one on board, from the recollection of the calamity that has so recently befallen the unfortunate *Amazon*. Attention was almost immediately attracted to the manner in which the life-boats were secured, so much having been said and written on the subject of the iron cranes that were fitted to the *Amazon*. The plan adopted on board the *Orinoco* was much admired for its extreme simplicity and efficacy: it consists of two wooden chocks or wedges placed on the top of the deck-house, and supporting the boat's keel from opposite sides, in the manner shown in the accompanying sketch. To one of the wedges a small line is attached, the other end of which is made fast inboard; by means of this line the wedge can be withdrawn, and the boat is then free to be swung off without interruption. During the trip an experiment was made to ascertain how quickly the boats could be cut loose and got clear of the sponsons. The operation was performed in less than three minutes from the time of the men being called on, but without previous notice being given to them. The pumps were next looked at with much interest; and it was observed with satisfaction, that, in addition to the fire-pump fitted between decks, as in the *Amazon*, the *Orinoco* carries another powerful force-pump on her spar-deck, which can be made use of at times when the other might be unavailable. On reaching Gravesend, as it was evident that the machinery was all in perfect order, not an hour's detention was necessary; and, accordingly, the vessel at once proceeded to try her seaworthiness in a trip to Southampton. A number of gentlemen who had started with the intention of witnessing only her performance in the river now also decided on going round with the vessel, having little idea of the buffeting they were to meet with before reaching their destination. After passing the Foreland, the *Orinoco* encountered one of the severest gales that has been known in the Channel for many years: it lasted several hours, but the good ship held her way, and reached Southampton on Sunday, shortly after noon.



THE ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL NEW STEAM-SHIP "ORINOCO."

having perfectly satisfied every person on board that a safer or an easier sea boat could not be met with, and that she may be reckoned as possessing the highest combination of the unrivalled skill in naval architecture and engineering in which this country excels. The average



A, Paddle-box. B, Deck-house. C, Sponson.

LIFE-BOAT APPARATUS OF THE "ORINOCO."

speed of the vessel through the water, as tested by several runs at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, was proved to be 12.040 knots per hour; the engines making 13½ revolutions per minute, with 12 lb. steam.

The dimensions of the *Orinoco* are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	270	0
Length on spar-deck	275	6
Length on main-deck	270	0
Length over all, i.e. from figure-head to taffrail ..	301	0
Breadth from out to out of paddle-boxes	71	10
Breadth extreme	41	10
Breadth for tonnage to a 6-in. bottom	41	6
Breadth moulded	40	6
Depth in engine-room, at shaft	26	1
Depth from under side of spar-deck	33	6
Burthen in tons (builders' measurement), 2245 31-94ths.		

The accompanying Engraving shows the plan of the chock and wedge for sustaining the weight of the life-boats when stowed on the deck-houses.

WRECK OF THE "AMAZON."

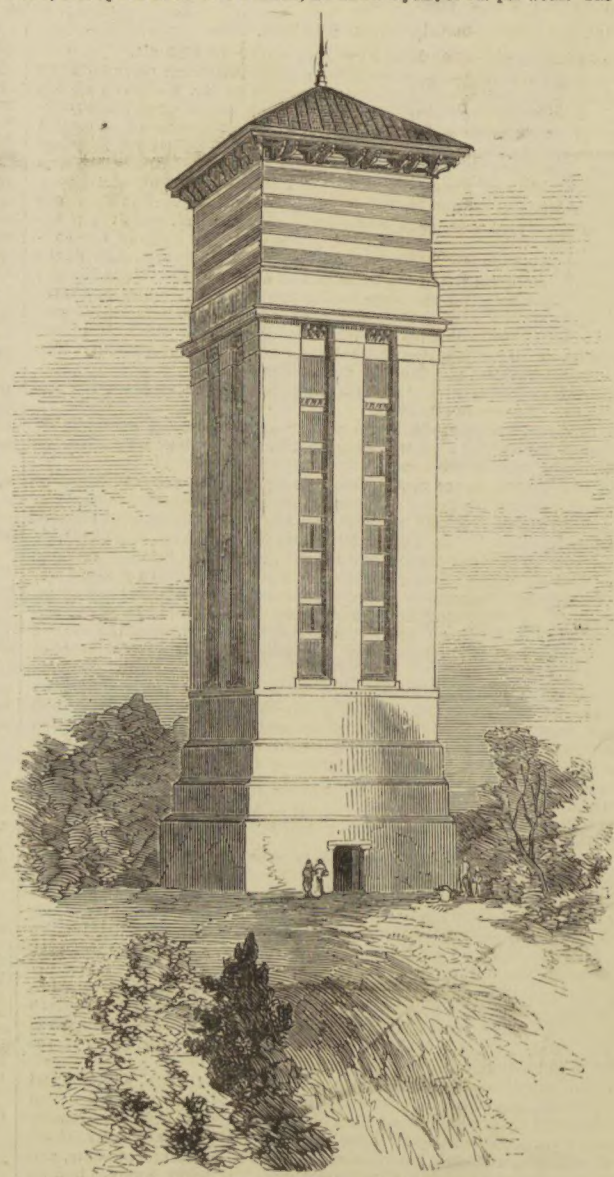
PORTIONS of the wreck of this ill-fated vessel continue to be found. The illustration shows some remains which were washed ashore a few days since at Swanpool (about a mile from Falmouth), and were placed in the possession of R. R. Broad, Esq., Lloyd's agent. This portion consists of five stanchions and six planks, secured together as a bulkhead, and having a number of large spike nails in it, to one of which was attached a piece of lace, such as is used for ladies' caps. The length is 21 feet; width, 6½ feet; stanchions 9 inches by 5 inches. The timber is red pine, not painted on either side. One end of the stanchions and the upper part of one side are quite burnt through. In the distance of the Sketch are shown Pendennis Castle and St. Anthony Lighthouse.

RUGBY WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

On Saturday the new works of water supply and drainage for the sanitary improvement of the town of Rugby were inspected by the Commissioners of the General Board of Health. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Southwood Smith, attended by some officers of the General Board, arrived shortly after noon. They were received by the chairman and the members of the local board, who accompanied them over the main works, which are now just completed. The most conspicuous work is a high water-tower, containing a large tank of a capacity sufficient to give a supply to the town during the Sunday, or in case of fire, or in the night; and intended to give pressure in the distribution of the water, and to avoid the necessity for continuous pumping. This tower, tastefully built in the Italian style, in various-coloured glazed bricks, manufactured by a new process, is in itself a pleasing feature in the town. The next work inspected was an underground reservoir, covered with groined arches, into which the party descended, when the water was admitted in full

orce. The following is the explanation given in the course of the inspection as to the peculiar mode of collecting the water. The table area consists of a bed of gravel and loam, resting upon a substratum of clay, which, being impermeable, prevents the further downward passage of the rainfall readily received into the porous upper medium, which consequently became charged with water. Deep drains have been cut into the gravel, by the operation of which the water has been liberated; and such is the arrangement, that it may be drawn off at will, as from an ordinary storage reservoir, for the supply of the town. It is delivered from the drains cool and clear, as if issuing from perennial springs. The property of the water, in respect of hardness, was said to be equal to eight degrees, while that of the existing town wells varies from 16 to 20 and even 30 degrees, and that of the streams in the neighbourhood is generally of 18 degrees. The drainage works were afterwards inspected. The sewers, it appears, are entirely of impermeable stoneware tubes, and the main lines, which converge upon a single distant outfall into the Avon, are laid at a depth to drain the basement of every house.

The total charges to be levied on account of the new works, in the nature of special district rates and water-rate, it was said, will be 12d. in the pound annually: that is to say, upon a house of £5 rental the charge will be 5s. 5d. a year, or 1½d. a week; upon a house of £10 rental, 10s. 10d. a year, or 2½d. a week; and upon a house of £20 rental, £1 1s. 8d. a year, or 5d. per week. The



WATER-TOWER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RUGBY.

average charge per house will be 19s. a year, or 4½d. a week; and the average charge per head of population, 3s. 3d. a year, or 4d. a week. It was stated, that in the case of Rugby, owing to the absence of natural advantages, both the works of water supply and of drainage had been more expensive than would be the case in towns of similar size under ordinary circumstances. The water supply was rendered unusually costly by reason of there being no elevated ground in the neighbourhood on which to construct a service reservoir, and the consequent necessity for building a tower, and by the artificial means which had to be resorted to to obtain water of pure quality. The drainage works were expensive on account of the distance of the outfall, and the great length of circuit which the drains had to take in order to accumulate all the sewage upon that one point. The works have been laid out on a scale to meet a very considerable increase in the size of the place; and it was said, that, with a very slight additional expenditure, they would serve for double the present population.

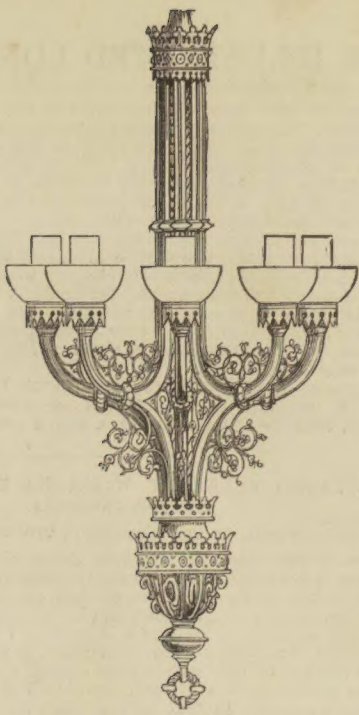


PORTION OF THE WRECK OF THE "AMAZON," WASHED ASHORE AT SWANPOOL, NEAR FALMOUTH.





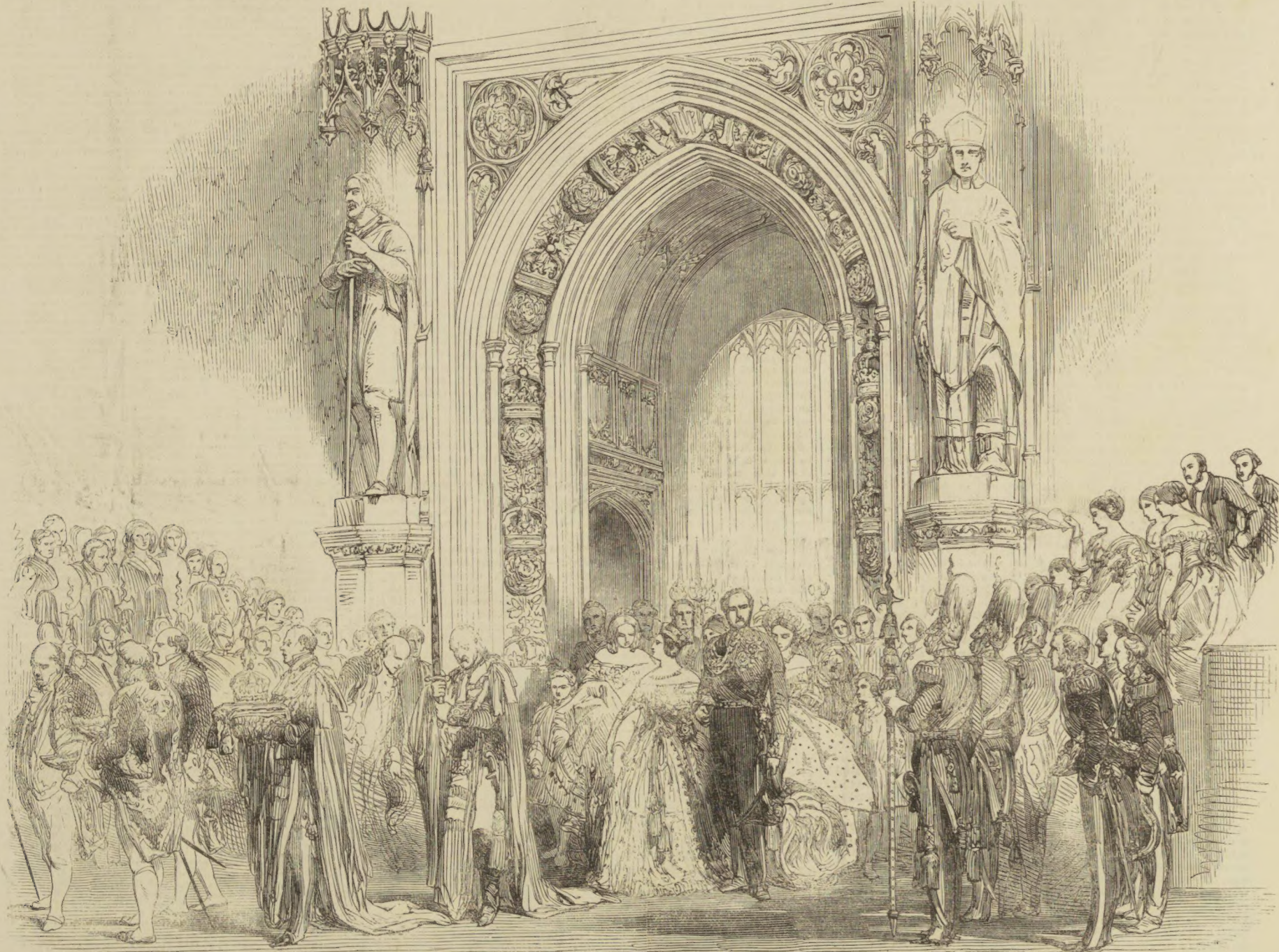
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.



CHANDELIER OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. (SEE PAGE 121.)



RIGHT HON. LORD LEIGH, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.



HER MAJESTY ENTERING THE ROYAL GALLERY FROM THE ROBING-ROOM.—(SEE FIRST PAGE OF SUPPLEMENT.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE,
MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL, sixth Earl of ALBEMARLE, third son of William Charles, fourth Earl, by Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Edward, twentieth Lord de Clifford, was born in London, June 13th, 1799; at a very early age was sent to Westminster School; entered the army, in the 14th Foot, in April, 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He served in the Mediterranean in 1816 and 1817; in the Isle of France in 1818 and 1819; and for the three following years in India, as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General.

In 1824 he made an overland journey to England, by way of Babylon, and along the western shores of the Caspian Sea. His object was not speed, but observation. He spent a year on the way, and published (at Colburn's), on his arrival in England, an account of his route, which rapidly attained popularity, and ran through several editions.

In 1825 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis Wellesley, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, an appointment which he held until the close of 1827.

In 1829 he again set out to travel; spent that and the following year in Europe and Asiatic Turkey, and, returning in 1831, published, at Bentley's, the journey across the Balkan, which, like the former work, had a rapid sale, and saw several editions.

But his Lordship did not devote himself exclusively to travel and literary pursuits. At the great Reform Bill election, in 1832, he came forward as a candidate with Mr. Wyndham, and in opposition to Mr. Peach and Lord Cholmondeley, for East Norfolk, and, after a hot contest, was returned. At the general election in 1837 he contested Lynn, and was defeated; and in 1841 was an unsuccessful candidate for Lynton.

In 1838 he was appointed Groom in Waiting to the Queen; and in 1841, by the brevet on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales, obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1846 he was appointed private secretary to Lord John Russell. At the general election in 1847 was returned for Lynton; and on March 15, 1851, succeeded his brother in the peerage.

In the present year his Lordship has published at Bentley's, in two



SIR R. B. W. BULKELEY, BART., MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.



MR. BONHAM CARTER, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

volumes octavo, "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham," in the collection of the materials for which he has spent, and spent well (for the book cannot fail to become a political classic), a large amount of time and labour. The work consists chiefly of the papers of Lord Rockingham himself, connected by such clear commentary and details of fact as lay bare before us every party plot and court intrigue of the eventful period of which it treats.

The book opens with the first day of the reign, and the first speech from the throne, of George the Third; traces the literal warrant out of office of Pitt and his section of the Whig party, by the King; the continuance in power of the Tories by submission to the Royal will, until they were forced from office by popular rebuke; the steady formation of a third Whig party round the Marquis of Rockingham as leader, and the advent of this party to power. To this party, but sorely against his will, and with the innate resolve that at any cost it should be but for a brief period, the necessities of the State compelled the King to entrust the formation of a Government, and in the June of 1766 the Marquis of Rockingham became Prime Minister. His tenure of office was brief; for not only the ordinary array of parties, but most perseveringly the utmost power of the Throne, was exerted against him. The Ministry remained in office but a year; but that year shines out in all that period as one of downright earnest honesty of purpose; showing how much, even then, might have been accomplished, had there been in any other party a like regard for the public good, and abhorrence of party servility.

During the Rockingham year the Stamp Act was repealed, the popularity of the mother country to a considerable extent restored in the American colonies, the illegality of general warrants established, the seizure of papers in cases of libel put an end to, and the practice of removing officers from the army for their votes in Parliament abolished.

In the July of 1766, this Ministry, too independent for the King, went out of office. Sixteen years afterwards the Marquis of Rockingham was again called to the head of affairs. He took office on the 30th of March, and died on the 1st of July; but even the three months were not without useful work; he established order in Ireland, and set to work upon financial reform in right earnest, by proposing to get rid of a swarm of highly-paid but utterly useless Government employes. It is to these two periods of office, separated by so long an interval, and both so brief, that Lord Albemarle has addressed himself. He brings forward the subject of his volumes neither as a miracle of statesmanship, nor as the possessor of any mysterious power of speech, but in proof how much a thoroughly honest-minded man in power may accomplish. The Marquis of Rockingham, says Burke, "was a statesman in whom constancy, fidelity, sincerity, and directness were the sole instruments of his policy. His virtues were his arts. In opposition he respected the principles of government—in administration he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realising everything which he had proposed in a popular situation."

It is but needful to read these volumes to be compelled to prefer such statesmanship, in its plain, every-day, common, business-like honesty, to the cleverest management of parties, and the nicest balancing of what should be in justice done for the people with what may just serve for the day to stay the progress of agitation. Lord Albemarle has assuredly, by the publication of these memoirs, "done the state some service" by showing that in all statesmanship there is no cunning mystery of policy can cope for present usefulness and future fame with honesty.

We have been tempted by the high political moral of these volumes to wander a little from our direct memoir. But to return. The family of Lord Albemarle is of old and continuous distinction. The first who rises into notice is one Walter Van Keppel, Lord of Keppel, a town on the banks of the Yssel, in Guelderland. He owned a stronghold there, and was founder of a monastery some seventy or eighty years before that, as Knights of Jerusalem. From this earliest time down to the migration of the Keppels to England in the person of Arnold Joort Van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, under William of Orange, in 1618, it seems that they maintained their importance in their own land; for from the first establishment of the Netherlands as a Republic they are recorded as men of mark in the deliberations of the Assembly of Nobles.

Nor did this stirring spirit die out of them by being transplanted. Voorst Van Keppel became the prime favourite of the King, and was speedily created Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury, and Earl of Albemarle. His son, by the time he was twenty-five, had distinguished himself in the army, and was Governor of Virginia. He commanded the front line of the army at the battle of Culloden; and in 1748 was sent as Ambassador to Paris. This Governor Keppel's second son, Augustus, who had fourteen brothers and sisters, sailed with Anson round the world, starting at the very time that Smollett sailed with the expedition to Carthage, on which he picked up the facts for his "Roderick Random." The life of this Admiral Keppel—who, after various daring exploits, dangers, and victories, came to be First Lord of the Admiralty under the last administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782, and directly after Viscount Keppel—has been ably written, and published at Colburn's, in 1842, by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, brother of the present Lord Albemarle, and who was himself, in early life, in the navy. The Admiral died in 1786, and his Peerage expired.

George, third Earl, served at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, and, next year, was bearer to London of the despatches from Culloden, announcing the victory, and was subsequently Commander-in-Chief at Havana. The fourth Earl, his son, died in 1817.

The present Earl married, in 1831, Susan, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart.

In moving the Address, his Lordship touched upon the calm which during every convulsion abroad during the last four years this country had enjoyed. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that we should feel a pride in our system of government; but we were not, therefore, to deny that every nation had a right to whatever form of constitution it might please. There was no such thing, though the phrase was of old common enough, as a natural enemy. The Exhibition of last year proved the natural dependence of nations. He had enjoyed the hospitalities of Paris on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Commissioners, and had heard Lord Granville's speech, referring to the common interest of both nations in the permanence of peace between them, welcomed with enthusiasm; and in the course of travel afterwards he found that the enthusiasm had spread even to the shores of the Mediterranean. He, therefore, had perfect faith in the assurances of peace with foreign powers set forth in the Speech. He referred briefly to the state of affairs in Holstein, the Cape war, the condition of certain provinces in the north of Ireland, and dwelt upon the evidences of prosperity furnished by the increase of exports and imports, the improved comfort and health of the people, as evidenced by the sanitary returns and the diminished poor-rates, and the increased demand for tea, sugar, and other articles of ordinary consumption. As to the proposed measure of reform, he but asked that if it came before their Lordships it should meet their calm and unprejudiced consideration.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LEIGH,

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

WILLIAM HENRY BARON LEIGH, son of the first Baron Chandos Leigh, by the eldest daughter of the Rev. Shippin Wills, of Astrop House, Northamptonshire, was born January 17th, 1824, at Adlestrop House, Gloucestershire; in 1838 was sent to Harrow, and in 1843 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and, leaving it about the end of 1845, travelled over Europe and in the East, and having made some stay at Constantinople, returned to England in the beginning of 1847, and at the general election in that year came forward as a candidate for North Warwickshire, in the Free-trade and Liberal interest, in opposition to Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate; and although his opponents had been for several weeks in the field, and his Lordship came forward only on the day of nomination, and had, therefore, no time for any canvass, he was beaten by a majority of but 173, having had the support of the entire agricultural strength of the county. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Newdegate, 2915; Spooner, 2451; Leigh, 2278. He was proposed by the late Sir Francis Lawley, and seconded by Mr. Bolton King, one of the most active and able Liberals of the county, and among the first of the votes polled for him was a plumper by the late Sir Robert Peel.

His Lordship succeeded to the peerage on the 29th September, 1850. He has been a member of several committees, among the most important of which was that of the Birmingham Improvement in the last year. He voted in the last session for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the admission of the Jews into Parliament, the better administration of Church property, and Lord Granville's measure of amendment of the Patent Laws.

In seconding the Address, his Lordship referred to the important announcement in the Speech of intended reform in the administration of the law and the grant of the constitution to New Zealand. There

was need for some increase of our forces by way of readiness for any contingency, but still our amicable position with all our foreign neighbours was justly matter of congratulation. Nor at home were subjects of contentment wanting. Taxes had been diminished, we had an increasing revenue, and the prospects of the agricultural world were brightening so as to give fair promise not merely of a continuance but the increase of national prosperity.

The late Lord Leigh, raised to the barony in 1839, as representative of the fifth Lord Leigh, who died in 1786, and with whom the barony then expired, was well known in the literary world as author of a collection of poems and other works. Politically he was a firm supporter of the Liberals; voted with them and Sir Robert Peel for every reform in the Tariff, the repeal of the Corn Laws, Navigation Laws, and (on every occasion when it came before the House) for the bill to abolish the Jewish disabilities.

The present Lord married, in August, 1848, Lady Caroline Amelia Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, and has a daughter, born the 29th October, 1849, and a son, born September 1st, 1851.

SIR RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS BULKELEY, BART.,
M.P. FOR ANGLESEA,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

THE honourable Member for Anglesea, eldest son of the tenth Baronet was born at London in the parish of Marylebone, in 1801. In 1830 he entered Parliament for Beaumaris, which he continued to represent until the Reform election of 1833, when he returned for Anglesea. At the general election on the death of William IV., in 1837, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same place, but was returned at the general election of 1841 for the Flint district, a seat which he retained until the general election of 1847, when he was elected for Anglesea without opposition. In 1847 he took the name of Bulkeley, and in 1851 was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire.

It is thus twenty-two years since the hon. member first came into the House. He has been, throughout, a constant supporter of the Liberal party; but, nevertheless, in moving the Address, made his maiden speech, in the course of which he said, that, during the period that he had been an active though silent member of the House, he had seen every most cherished institution of the country strengthened and extended, he had seen commercial monopolies extinguished and commerce enlarged, and never was the throne more secure and the country so great and prosperous as now. The Church revenues were better managed, its duties more strictly enforced, the number of churches increased, education had become something of a system, and was fast extending. We had long enjoyed perfect peace with every European state and the material condition of the people was improved—the first and all-important step to their moral advancement. These blessings he attributed to the sound policy of the Liberal Administration from the time of the introduction of the Reform Bill by Lord Grey; and, as a Reformer, he claimed for the noble Lord at the head of her Majesty's Government a large share of the merit of the happy changes to which were due our present prosperous position. To his unflinching advocacy and strong constitutional and liberal sympathies he ascribed the success of those measures which first extended the political rights and then improved the social condition of the people. With these facts before him, he was an uncompromising supporter of the Government. The hon. member then dwelt upon the several heads of the Royal Speech. The wish of the people of this country was for peace. It was not possible we should not sympathise with the oppressed of every nation, and it was our duty to give, not merely asylum, but a welcome, to political refugees, spite of all remonstrance, from wherever they might come. We might advise and remonstrate with those Monarchs whom our blood and treasure had secured on their thrones; but we must go no further; we must have no armed intervention; we had had enough of war—wanted no addition to the debt, and were thoroughly tired of the income-tax. He looked, under the new Governor, and through the increased force placed at his disposal, to the speedy settlement of affairs at the Cape, and trusted that then our troops would be withdrawn from the forts and garrisons, and the defence of the frontier be left to the settlers, who formerly had shown themselves well able to take care of themselves. It appeared preposterous to him that this nation, possessing the largest war navy and commercial marine, twice in extent that of any country in the world, should dream of having its territory possessed by any nation upon earth; but, perhaps, the addition of a few thousand men to the army, and a fleet in the Channel during the summer, would be sufficient to allay the present fears, and arrest the epidemic. He viewed as of the greatest moment the promised law reforms. During the last twenty years our criminal code had been greatly improved—punishment made milder, and convictions, therefore, more certain; but in Chancery there had been no change; that Court continued to be one of the great misfortunes of the country; in a single case connected with his own family, costs had amounted to £70,000; and, unless through Parliament, no reform in this enormous abuse would ever be accomplished. As to Free Trade, from the time of Huskisson down to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he had heard prophecies of ruin, but now we had an increasing revenue, our people well employed, and peace and contentment throughout the nation. The hon. member then referred to the mention of reform in the Royal Speech, declared that he was opposed to the ballot, opposed to triennial Parliaments, but in favour as a measure for the improvement of the people of a large extension of the franchise.

The hon. member married, first, in 1828, Charlotte Mary, daughter of the first Lord Dinorben; and, secondly, in 1832, Maria Frances, daughter of Sir J. T. M. Stanley, Bart.

JOHN BONHAM CARTER, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

THE honourable member—eldest son of the late John Bonham Carter, who from 1816 to 1838 represented Portsmouth in Parliament—was born on the 13th October, 1817. He received his preliminary education from a private tutor, in 1836 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently studied for the bar, but was not called.

In 1841 he came forward as a candidate for the borough of Petersfield, but retired without going to a poll. In the following year he visited Norway, and has since travelled through the principal countries of Europe.

At the general election of 1847 he was invited by requisition to contest Winchester, and in 1848 was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Hants. The candidates were Sir James East, Mr. Melville Portal, now M.P. for North Hampshire, and Bickham Escott, one of the ablest of the Peel party and one of the first of them that became a Free-trader. Mr. Portal retired after the nomination, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—Carter, 363; East, 315; Escott, 243.

Previous to his seconding the Address the honourable member, except on matters of committee business, had not spoken in the House, but he has always been a consistent supporter of the Government, careful of the interests of his constituents, a diligent attender in the House, and has served in every session on important public and private committees, amongst which may be mentioned that on the Kaffir war, the Friendly Societies, and Turnpike Roads.

In seconding the Address, Mr. Bonham Carter dwelt upon the proofs of prosperity afforded by the facts of trade. The great national barometer was rising; the exports of the year showed an increase of nearly £3,000,000. Spite of the dismal auguries as to the Navigation Laws, our shipping had not failed: where, in 1843, we had two, we had now three ships; and every ship then of 100 tons was represented now by one of 130 tons. The poor-law returns showed an improved condition of the people; but it was manifest to any one who had visited the Exhibition: it was impossible to have seen the content on so many thousand faces without rejoicing at the prosperity of the country. Such a period was the fitting time to consider an extension of the suffrage. He did not know the details of the proposed reform, but was sure it would include in the franchise a large amount of intelligence at present excluded. The proofs of the fitness of the people for such extension were abundant. The increase of letters by post from 75,000,000 per annum in 1832 to nearly a million a day, the number they reached last year; the circulation of cheap and good publications, of which those of the Messrs. Chambers alone amount to about 10,000,000 sheets per annum; the prodigious increase of books read in mechanics' institutes, the extension of friendly societies, the increased amount of deposits in the savings-banks, were some such evidences; and he trusted that, under the new measure, no class would be left in a position to show, that, being fitted to appreciate the trust, it was to remain without participation in the franchise.

Sir John Carter, grandfather of the honourable member, was knighted by George III., for his eminent services in preserving the

public peace, at the time of the mutiny at Spithead, in 1793, and which he was enabled to do by the universal esteem in which he was held. His father was the leading Liberal of Portsmouth and the surrounding district for several years, and in the preparation and carriage of the Reform Bill through Parliament, was constantly consulted by the Government.

His maternal grandfather, Mr. W. Smith, for nearly forty years represented the city of Norwich, and was for several years the father of the House. The hon. member married, in 1848, Laura Maria, youngest daughter of George Thomas Nicholson, of Waverley Abbey, Surrey.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY 8.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 9.—Sun rises 7h. 29m., sets 5h. 1m.
TUESDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Washington born, 1723.
THURSDAY, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.
FRIDAY, 13.—Duc de Berri assassinated, 1821.
SATURDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 10	4 35	5 0	5 20	5 40	6 5

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, FEB 9, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the Pantomime. Tuesday, 10, The Iron Chest, The Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 11, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 12, Shakespeare's Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 13, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 14, To Parents and Guardians, The Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, and during the week, will be presented the grand Oriental Spectacle of BLUE BEARD. To be succeeded by Batty's brilliant SCENES IN THE CIRCUS. The whole to conclude with the only Equestrian Pantomime in London, entitled "The Fairy Tale," with signor Batti's Comedy of King John, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 14, To Parents and Guardians, The Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—First Night of a new Opera.—Great Success of the Neapolitan Grotesque Divertissements.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, and every Evening during the week, performance of the whole of Mendelssohn's Music, with a Chorus of Sixteen Voices, under the direction of Mr Grice.—On Tuesday Evening, Feb 10, "King Lear," on Thursday Evening, Feb 11 (for the third time), "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's Music; and on Saturday Evening, Feb 12, "Richard III."—The Evening Readings to commence at Half-past Eight; the Morning Reading at Half-past Two. Doors open Half-an-hour before each Reading. Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s 6d. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also, at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and at the Box-office.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY MORNING, FEB 9th, commencing at half-past Two o'clock (second time), MRS. KEMBLE'S NIGHTS OF DREAM, accompanied by performance of the whole of Mendelssohn's Music, with a Chorus of Sixteen Voices, under the direction of Mr Grice.—On Tuesday Evening, Feb 10, "King Lear," on Thursday Evening, Feb 11 (for the third time), "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's Music; and on Saturday Evening, Feb 12, "Richard III."—The Evening Readings to commence at Half-past Eight; the Morning Reading at Half-past Two. Doors open Half-an-hour before each Reading. Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s 6d. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also, at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and at the Box-office.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS, at Crosby Hall, and Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square.—Love's Entertainments having been again received by a crowded audience, he will appear once more at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, February 9. On Tuesday, February 10, he will make his first appearance this season at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. He will present his entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by "Past Ten o'clock, and a Cloudy Night," and other entertainments. Piano-forte, Herr Lutz. Begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. On Wednesday, February 11, and Thursday, February 12, Mr Love will give entertainments at the Assembly Rooms, at Cambridge. On Tuesday, February 24, at the Eyre Arms, St John's Wood.

ROBIN'S SOIREE PARISIENNES & FANTASTIQUES.—232, Piccadilly.—Third Programme. Inimitable Novelties. Every Evening, at Eight o'clock, M and Madams Robin will repeat their inimitable SOIREE. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Children and Young People half price. Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's, Royal Library, Mr Same's Royal Library, Ebers, Andrews, &c. N.B.—The entertainments will be concluded with the marvellous performances of Antonio Diavolo and his Clown (two automations of unrivalled perfection); and also the Last Moment of a Bloomer.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S, Second Season.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty.—Mrs Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Mr Locker, Mr Hobbs, Mr Francis, Mr Land, and Mr H Phillips will give their last Concert of the present series of Glee, Madrigals, and Ancient Songs, &c, on Monday next. Commence at half-past 8. Stalls, 6s; unreserved seats, 3s. Tickets at Mr Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and all the principal music-sellers.

E. LAND, Hon Secretary, 5, Foley-place, Langham-place.

EXETER-HALL.—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1852, when Selections from the Works of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and other celebrated composers, will be given by artists embracing all the distinguished talent at present in the city. Those names will be speedily announced. Admission, 1s; Body of the Hall, 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Music-sellers.

MR. AGUILAR'S THIRD AND LAST SOIREE OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC from the Works of Beethoven will take place at the BETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, QUEEN ANNE-STREET, THIS EVENING, to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely.—Programme.—Sonata, Op 21; Sonata, Op 22; Sonata, Op 23; Sonata, Op 24; Sonata, Op 25; Sonata, Op 26; Sonata, Op 27. Mr Aguilar will be assisted by Mrs C S Wallack, Miss L Baxter, and Herr Litgen.

Single Tickets, 10s 6d; Tickets to admit three, 7s. To be had of Mr AGUILAR, 68, Upper Norton-street; and at all the principal music-publishers.

MR. HANDEL GEAR has the honour to acquaint his Patrons, Friends, and Pupils, that he intends giving a series of THREE SOIREE MUSICALS, at his residence, No 17, SAVILLE-ROW, REGENT-STREET, on TUESDAYS, FEBRUARY 10th, 21st, and March 9th, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocal Performers: Misses Louisa Pyno, Birch, Messent, E Birch, Ransford, Eyles, Ley, Mira Grisebach, A Dolby; Madames Weiss, A Newton, G S Wallack, Mortier, Ferrari; Master Stainer; Misses Dolby, Williams Pyno, M Wells, Messrs W Ransford, G H Ransford, Handel Gear; Messrs F Bodda, W G S Ransford, A Ferrari. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr G A Osborne, Mr Charles Salaman, Mr E Aguilar, Mr J H Grisebach, Signor Diletta, Herr Pauer; Flute, Signor G Briccaldi; Violin, Herr A Pollitzer; Concertina, Mr G Case, Mr R Blagrove; Violoncello, Herr H Litgen. Subscription for the Series, £1 1s; Tickets to admit Three Persons to one Soiree, £1 1s; Single Ticket for one Soiree, Half-a-crown. To be had of Mr Handel Gear, No 17, Saville-row, Regent-street; and the principal Music Publishers. An early application for Tickets is respectfully requested.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREE D'ANIMATE every Night. Admission, 6d; per quarter, 1s.—Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any lady or gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this fashionable Amusement, in six private lessons, for £1 ls. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, FEB. 24. Admission, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL-MALL.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS will OPEN on MONDAY, the 9th of FEBRUARY, and will continue open daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Last Week but Two of the Crystal Palace as a Garden, the Dioramas of the Overland Mail to India, and Taj Mahal, now exhibiting daily, from 10 o'clock till 6 o'clock, and the New Diorama, Achimedes of the Duke of Wellington. Admission 1s, 2d, and 3d. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions are exhibited daily.—Admission 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—AN EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION OF WILKINSON'S STADIA, THE PRUSSIAN MUSKET, THE LANCASTER AND MINIE RIFLES, THE IMPROVED CONICAL BULLET, AND FIREARMS of the Earlier Periods, will be given at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, by Mr CRISPE. DAILY, at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and at Half-past Eight in the Evening. A LECTURE on the MUSIC of MANY NATIONS, with Vocal Illustrations, by T. Thomas Peel, Esq., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, in addition to the usual Exhibitions. Lecture, 6d. Admission, 1s. Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. Open daily from Eleven to Five, and every Evening, except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE FREE CANCER HOSPITAL, Cannon-row, Parliament-street.—A few gentlemen who reside in the vicinity of the St. Mary's-road, and who occasionally meet, are anxious to assist the objects of the above Charity by collecting, if possible, at least one of the Nineteen shillings of Fifty Guinea each stipulated for by Mrs Widdows, of Reading, whose offer has been several times advertised. Properly prepared subscription books are open at the Crown Hotel, 14, St. Mark's-terrace, Hyde-park, where the benevolent are earnestly invited to forward any donation they please, which will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr S Cocks, who, in conjunction with Mr George Payne, has condescended to act as Hon Secretary. Subscriptions will also be received by Mr T. Marland, Solicitor, Curate of St James's, Sussex-gardens, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer to this local fund.

THOMAS LINTALL, Deceased.—Whereas Thomas Lintall, late of Caldecot House, Abingdon, in the county of Berks, Esquire, deceased, by his will, dated the 5th of March, 1835, gave to Trustees in his Will named £2000 Reduced Annuity, upon trust for Richard Thompson, of Dover, in the county of Kent, gentleman, and Frederick Thompson, Edward Thompson, and Maria Thompson, children of the said Richard Thompson and Elizabeth Thompson, the said Thomas Lintall died on the 21st of February, 1841. The maiden name of the said Elizabeth, the wife of the said Richard Thompson, is stated to have been "Hart." For unto a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in two several causes of Stoward v. Pearson and Schollick v. Pearson, the said Richard Thompson, if living, or if dead, his legal personal representative; and also the said Frederick Thompson, Edward Thompson, and Maria Thompson, children of the said Richard Thompson, and Elizabeth Thompson, if living, or if dead, or if the legal personal representative, of such of them as may be dead, sue, on or before the 1st day of March, 1852, to come in and establish their claim to the said sum of £2000 Reduced Annuity, before Sir W. R. Wigram, one of the Masters of the said Court, as his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane, London, or in default thereof they will be precluded from claiming the benefit of the said Decree.

SUTCLIFFE and SUMMERS, Plaintiff's Solicitors, b. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Just published, in two vols. Svo. cloth gilt, price One Guinea, with Portrait, now first collected, and translated in a complete form.

THE POLITICAL WORKS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; with an ORIGINAL MEMOIR of his LIFE, brought down to the present date, drawn from Authentic Sources. Critical Notes, &c.

These volumes will possess great interest at the present moment. Amongst the most important works of the Prince which will comprise are his "Political Reveries" with the Scheme of a Constitution, published in 1832; "Ideas of Napoleonism;" "On the Ex-inction of Pauperism;" "Historical Parallels between 1688 and 1830," &c., &c. Office, 227, Strand.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—The FIRST CONVERSATION OF THIS SOCIETY will be held in the Great Room, FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th INSTANT, at Half-past Seven. The Lecture, by Joseph Mazzini, at Eight o'clock. Tickets of admission: for members, 1s 6d; for ladies and gentlemen, non-members, 2s 6d—may be obtained at the Society's Office, 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Publications of the Society on sale are:—The Monthly Record, 1d; Tract on Non-Intervention, 1d; Terrorism in Rome, 2d; and (just published) The Sicilian Revolution, 2d. To be had of Messrs KENT and CO, Paternoster-row; Edinburg Wilson, Royal Exchange; C Gilpin, Bishopgate-street; and all Booksellers. Also, at the Society's Office.

MARYLEBONE.—IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the parish of Marylebone will be held in the Princess' Concert Room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th February, 1852, for the purpose of considering the best means of securing to the parish a speedy, convenient, and abundant supply of wholesome, soft, bright spring water at a reasonable cost, and of electing the persons who will comprise an "Improved Water Company" upon that most important subject. BENJAMIN BOND CABELL, Esq., M.P., has kindly consented to preside. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—(Supported by Voluntary Contributions.)—The ELECTION of CHILDREN will take place on FRIDAY NEXT.

Children of those once in prosperity are eligible, whether orphans or not, and from all nations. Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee, or E F LEEKS, Secretary, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—EVERY SUBSCRIBER will have an impression of a large and costly PLATE, of a thoroughly national character. "An English Merry-making in the Olden Time," by W. H. Hunt, after W. P. Frith, A.R.A., now delivering at the Office, on payment of the Subscription. Each Prizeholder will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a work of art from one of our Public Exhibitions.

444, West Strand, January 31st, 1852.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS.

EASTGATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, a Private Establishment for the residence of a limited number of Ladies of the upper and Middle Classes. Conducted by Mr R. GARDINER HILL, M.R.C.S. Eng., originator of the system of "Non-restraint in Lunacy;" and Mrs Hill. Physician, R. Elmhurst, Esq., M.D., Cantab.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A married Clergyman, Graduate in Honour, M.A. Oxon, receives a few Pupils to educate for the Universities, or to prepare for Holy Orders. His house is large and commodious, beautifully situated, standing in its own grounds, twelve miles from London. The highest references can be given. Address, the Rev R. B. Church Association, Southampton-street, Strand.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time during the day. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—DUBLIN.—Mr. G. W. STONE will continue his SERIES of wonderful EXPERIMENTS, at the Mechanics' Institution, Dublin, on every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENING. Practical instruction given in this interesting science at his residence, 199, Great Brunswick-street. Mr. S will return to London in April next.

GREAT LONDON DRAINAGE COMPANY, for the construction of Tunnel Sewers, and for securing and converting the contents of the metropolitan sewers into a manure. An Act of Incorporation has been applied for, and will be proceeded with during the present session.—Prospectuses may be had at 20, Throgmorton-street, and 17, Fludger-street.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, for Indisputable Deposit (or Accumulative), Self-Protecting, and General Assurance Policies, Annuities, Endowments, Loans. DIVIDENDS NOW PAYABLE, after the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum. E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1852.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, empowered by Act of Parliament, 1835, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, Blackfriars.

DIRECTORS.
John Hampden Gledstanes, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Russell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. J. Benson, Esq.
J. W. Bonquet, Esq.
F. Burmester, Esq.
J. Conington, Esq.
F. D. Darvers, Esq.
J. P. Harrison, Esq.
T. W. Clinton Murdoch, Esq.
David Riddall Roper, Esq.
Edward Stewart, Esq.
Francis Wilson, Esq.

The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th of April next. Policies issued on the participating scale on or before that date will be included. The Bonus can be applied either to increase the sum insured, or to reduce the future premium, or may be received in cash.

LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE FOR ALL CLASSES.

LONDON AND COUNTY ASSURANCE COMPANY, Chief Office, 484, Oxford-street, London. Policies indisputable and not liable to forfeiture. Credit given for payment of premiums. Small policies issued. Policy stamps and medical fees paid by the Company. Unhealthy lives accepted. Substitution of one life for another. Nomination made whereby expense of probate, &c., is saved. Deposits received on a plan uniting the advantages of assurance and savings-banks, with 45 per cent. interest. Ordinary Fire Insurances taken at 1s 6d per cent., and loss of rent and business insured against. Agents and Medical Referees wanted. A liberal commission allowed to all who introduce business. Prospectuses, Shares, and every information may be obtained.

W. NEWTON, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK FOR SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue as Agents for the Government to grant Annuities, either immediate or deferred, of from £4 to £30, to persons not possessed of an annual income of £150.

Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their personal attendance.

The public, especially females, will derive great advantages in purchasing Annuities through the medium of this Office.

Prospectuses and Tables of the cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand; or by letter, post paid. Open for granting Annuities daily from 10 till 2.

The amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through this office during the quarter ending 10th October is £19,312; the total amount paid to the Government exceeds £675,687 is 9d.

Savings Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evenings, from 7 till 9; and Tuesday Mornings, from 11 till 1.

Interest payable to depositors is 43 per cent per annum. February, 1852.

W. T. WOOLLCOT, Actuary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office—ROYAL EXCHANGE, London. Branch—29, Pall-Mall.

GOVERNOR—Thomas Tooke, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR—The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—G. Peckes Barclay, Esq.

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Robt A Hoath, Esq.
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FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCES granted on liberal terms.

LIFE ASSURANCES for any sum not exceeding £10,000 on one life, with, or at lower rates without, participation in Profits.

The reversionary Bonus on participating Policies (apportioned with reference to age) has ranged from 1s 10d to 3s per cent. per annum upon the Sum Assured, or from 32 to 60 per cent. upon the Premium paid.

The Bonus may be taken in reduction of Premium, if preferred.

The position and character maintained by the Corporation during more than a century and a quarter afford a guarantee that this large Bonus has been declared out of realised surplus, and not by anticipating future profits to the cost and danger of future participants.

Policies may be effected in a form providing at once for the Assured in old age, and for his family in case of his premature death.

LOANS are granted on unencumbered Policies to the extent of their official values, without involving law charges.

Persons assured with this CHARTERED CORPORATION are exempt from the liabilities of Partnership involved in the Mutual system; and have the security of a large Capital-stock in addition to the Premium Fund.

ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

THE Government has given assurances of a desire not to let the grass grow under its feet in bringing forward the business of the present Session. On Monday next Lord John Russell is to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting for members of Parliament, and to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people. On the Friday following his Lordship will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the militia; on the same day the President of the Board of Trade will bring under the notice of Parliament the recent treaty of international copyright with France; and on Monday, the 16th inst.

the Solicitor-General will bring forward a motion for the reform of the Court of Chancery; and Sir George Grey will move the disfranchisement of the notorious borough of St. Alban's. This seems like earnest, and the country will await with interest, but without anxiety, the further details upon all these important subjects which will forthwith be offered.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is difficult to please. He has quarrelled with Lord Palmerston for approving of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon; and on the night of the opening of Parliament he quarrelled with, or at all events reprimanded, the English press, for disapproving of it. What would his Lordship have? "Under which king, Bezonian?" In these times the Prime Minister of Great Britain should be a man who knows his own mind, and who, forming a clear idea of future events, should pursue a defined line of policy regarding them. But it seems to us that Lord John Russell, not alone in his quarrel with Lord Palmerston, but in his speech on the address, has shown himself to be somewhat confused, perplexed, and bewildered. At one moment he exhibits a courage, which might almost be called rashness, in ridding himself of his ablest and most popular colleague; and at another moment he manifests what we may not, perhaps, be justified in calling cowardice, but which looks very like it, in wishing to repress the freedom of discussion in this country, lest the unrestrained expression of opinion by the press upon the acts of the French President should precipitate a war between the two countries, or, as a minor evil, lead to ill-feeling between them. His Lordship is "convinced that there was no time when peace between Great Britain and France would more contribute to the cause of civilisation throughout the world than the present." In this conviction every sensible man participates. His Lordship, however, is equally convinced, "from assurances that he has had, that the present ruler of France is desirous of keeping on terms of amity with this country." In this comfortable belief his Lordship will not find so many to support him. The assurances of Louis Napoleon are not to be weighed by the natural meaning of his words. Whenever he finds it, or supposes it, to be his interest to employ his immense army in war, he will forget all his assurances—just as he forgot his oath to the Constitution of 1848. But whether or no, we would ask the Prime Minister whether England is not to remain a free country? The press of England comments upon and criticises the public events of the world. Shall it, for fear of the anger of Louis Napoleon, be prevented from criticising his words and his acts, his breaches of faith, and his outrages against the liberties of his countrymen? If it be for the interest of civilization throughout the world, as his Lordship alleges, and as every sober-minded politician will admit, that Great Britain and France should remain on terms of amity with each other, it is equally evident that the man who enslaves France, and prevents the expression of that free public opinion which is the surest bond of the cordiality and good understanding of nations, and not the press, which, in the interest of the French people and of the great cause of civilisation, animadvert with great severity upon his treachery and tyranny, is the great impediment to a right understanding between the nations, and the real fomentor of war and of warlike ideas. Between constitutional England and a military despot reigning in Paris there never can be cordiality, however desirable it might be. There can be no real peace in Europe as long as Louis Napoleon is what he is, and surrounds and supports himself by a greedy, unscrupulous, and overwhelming army. That the English press, for the base fear of offending such a man as this, should consent to muzzle itself, and abdicate its high prerogative and privilege, would, indeed, be a national disgrace.

Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be—
Come sink us rather in the sea!

Let the Government, as is its duty, avoid the expression of hostility to the French Government, though Lord John Russell, by a strange fatality, has, by dismissing Lord Palmerston, done the very thing which he reprobates; but let the press, as is its duty also, express itself with the liberty which is our boast and our safety, upon the acts of those who temporarily rule the destinies of that generous and long-suffering nation. The English people and the English press have no feeling of hostility towards the French. On the contrary, they have the keenest sympathy with them, and look with indignation upon the attempt, for the present successful, which has been made to deprive them of the commonest and most sacred rights—earned not alone by their intelligence and refinement, but by the arduous and sanguinary struggles of three generations. As Cowley, in the vigorous poem from which we have already quoted, said of England in his day, we would say of France in ours—

O gracious God! let never more thine hand
Lift up such rod, against the land.
A tyrant is a rod, and serpent too,
And brings worse plagues than Egypt ever knew.

What roasting sects and vermin has it sent
Th' unhappy nation to torment;
What greedy troops, what armed power,
Of flies and locusts to devour
The land!

It is because the English people respect the French—it is because they earnestly desire them to be a free, an industrious, and a happy people; and it is because they wish, in the interest of all humanity, to remain in a firm and lasting alliance with them—that they approve of the conduct of the leading organs of public opinion in this country in denouncing the unprincipled acts of Louis Napoleon. If Lord John Russell be afraid of the result, we are sorry that he should be so timid; but we hope that he will stand alone in his want of courage. We shall not only grant a safe refuge to exiled men, as his Lordship is willing we should do, but we shall also give a home and allow a tongue to exiled ideas. A successful invasion by the French—an invasion which we are tolerably confident will never be attempted, could scarcely reduce us to a more degrading subjection than Lord John Russell on this one point would impose on us. The public opinion of England will not be fettered, however powerful and however angry the French President may be. In the liberties of this country reside at present the best hopes of Europe. The people of England will speak their minds through the press, come what will of it; and among those who will hereafter have most reason to be grateful for their frankness, will be the people of France. For their sakes, as well as for our own, we shall denounce the unprincipled acts of despotism. Their liberties are too closely connected with our own safety, to render us indifferent.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. Charles Crompton, the wisely-chosen successor of Mr. Justice Patteson, has for many years been one of the most eminent lawyers on the Northern Circuit and in Westminster Hall. He is of a well-known Liverpool family, distinguished for its adherence to and advocacy of Whig principles. Mr. Crompton was called to the bar in 1821, and has always enjoyed a large amount of what is called junior practice, which in reality is the most learned and laborious part of the profession. He has been for a long time Judge of that important court for the trial of civil actions at Liverpool called the Court of Passage; and no doubt the present popularity and repute of that tribunal are mainly owing to his able and impartial administration of justice. He now vacates that appointment; and it is to be seriously hoped that the Government, taught by experience, will be particularly cautious in the choice of an efficient barrister to fill this new vacancy at Liverpool. Some leading and experienced counsel should be selected, without regard to bias, interest, or favour, otherwise the court will be undone.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

The Court arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle at one o'clock on Monday last. At half-past two her Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Duke of Norfolk.

The Right Hon. Henry Lord Cowley (her Majesty's Ambassador to Paris) and Mr. Justice Patteson were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the board.

The list of Sheriffs for England and Wales was pricked for by her Majesty.

The Queen's Speech on the opening of the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon.

Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, and Earl Grey.

On Tuesday the Queen went in state to the House of Peers, to open the session of Parliament with a Speech from the throne.

The state procession was formed at Buckingham Palace in the following order:—

The first carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying three Gentlemen Ushers, Captain Green, Mr. Heneage, and Mr. Des Vaux; and the Exon of the Yeoman Guard, Captain Phibbs.

The second carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore; the Groom in Waiting to the Prince, Colonel Wyld; and the Pages of Honour in Waiting, Messrs. Gordon and Cameron.

The third carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey; the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Alexander Gordon; and the Groom of the Robes, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour.

The fourth carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel Hall; the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget; the Field Officer in Waiting, Colonel Sir Ord Honyman (Grenadier Guards); and the Comptroller of the Household, the Earl of Mulgrave.

The fifth carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Lord Waterpark; the Lord in Waiting to the Prince, Lord George Lennox; and the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill.

The sixth carriage, drawn by a set of black horses, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Marchioness of Doro; the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Westminster; and the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B.

The State coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G.; the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland; and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

The Royal procession quitted the Palace at ten minutes before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal cortège returned to Buckingham Palace at five minutes past three o'clock. The Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Master of the Household received the Queen and Prince on their return.

At four o'clock the Court returned to Windsor Castle, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are continuing their hospitalities. Yesterday (Friday) the play of "King John" was represented in the Rubens Room, in the presence of a distinguished audience.

POLITICAL BANQUETS.

The commencement of the Parliamentary session was heralded on Monday last by political banquets given by the three great leaders, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Derby. Lord Lansdowne's party was given to a circle of forty Peers, supporters of the present Government, including the mover and seconder of the Address. The noble Marquis was too unwell, from a sudden attack of gout, to be present at the dinner, and the honours of the table were shared by his son, the Earl of Shelburne, and his son-in-law, the Hon. J. K. Howard. After dinner her Majesty's gracious Speech on the opening of Parliament was read to the guests.

Lord John Russell's dinner was given at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street to a large party of members of the Lower House, including the mover and seconder of the Address in the Commons.

The Earl of Derby, as the head of the country party, entertained a distinguished circle of Opposition Peers at his mansion in St. James's-square, including the Dukes of Richmond, Beaufort, Montrose, Northumberland, and Cleveland; the Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury; the Earls of Eglinton and Hardwicke, &c. The noble Earl's table presented a magnificent display of gold and silver plate. In the middle was a superb gold centre-piece, presented to his Lordship's father as Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire; and upon the table were several beautiful pieces of racing plate won at Goodwood and Doncaster by the general Canzon. On this occasion a dessert service of the most superb description, manufactured by Messrs. Daniell, of New Bond-street, and purchased out of the Great Exhibition, was used for the first time, and greatly admired.

The Countess Grey's reception on Monday evening was honoured with the presence of a very brilliant circle of the aristocracy.

The Marquis of Bath has arrived in Paris from a tour in the East. His Lordship will come of age on the first of the ensuing month, when the event will be celebrated by the usual rejoicings on his Lordship's estates in the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

M. Thiers has returned to town from visiting Lord Ashburton at the Grauge, near Alresford.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAM, BART., OF ESK, COUNTY CUMBERLAND.

This venerable Baronet, whose death occurred a few days since, at the age of 82, was the male representative of a distinguished branch of the border family of Graham. His immediate ancestor, Sir Richard Graham, of Esk, Gentleman of the Horse to King James I., was created a Baronet, 20th March, 1629. He subsequently purchased Netherby, of Francis Earl of Cumberland, and became, at the outbreak of the great Civil War, a gallant Cavalier commander. At Edgehill he was particularly distinguished, and was so severely wounded as to be left alone for the slain for an entire night. His grandson, Sir Richard, third Baronet, Ambassador at the Court of France, was advanced, in 1680, to the Viscounty of Preston—a title that expired with his grandson, Charles, whose aunt and heiress, Lady Widdington, devised the family estates to the Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., grandfather of the present Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P. The ancient baronetcy reverted, however, to the heir male, the Rev. William Graham, whose son was the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir Robert was born 1st October, 1769, and married, 25th April, 1810, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, Esq., of Battle, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. The eldest survivor of the former is now Sir Edward Graham, ninth Baronet of Esk.

At one time the late Sir Robert Graham put in a claim to the Earldom of Annandale and Hartfell.

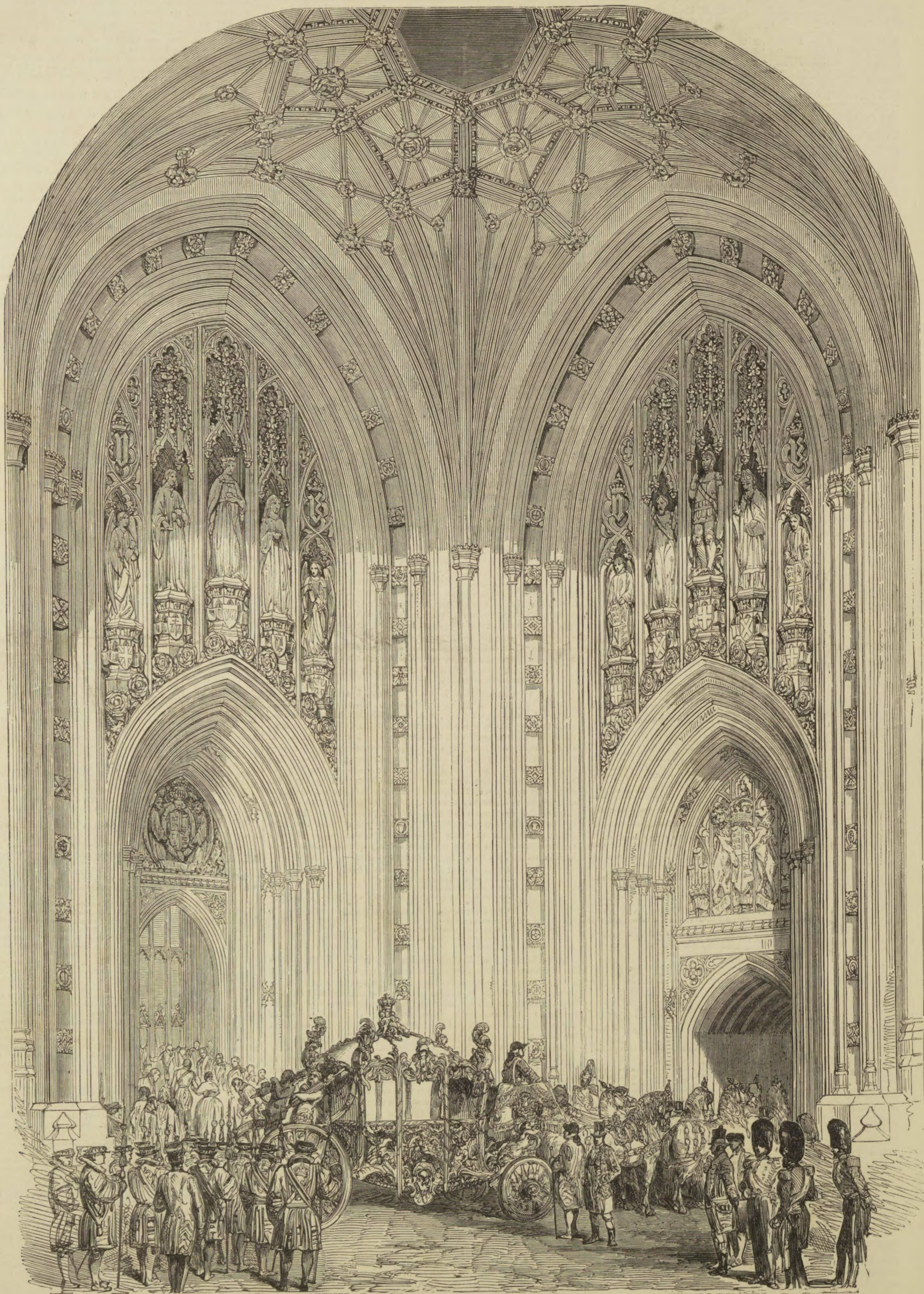
DYMCKE WELLES, ESQ., OF GREBBY HALL, COUNTY LINCOLN.

THE death of this gentleman took place on the 2d inst. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Dymock Welles, of Grebby Hall, who claimed, in 1819, the Barony of Marmion, and represented a branch of the family of Dymock, in which is vested the hereditary office of Champion of England. Mr. Dymock Welles's mother, Anne, was daughter and coheir of Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., of Beckingham Hall, High Sheriff of Notts in 1787, by Anne Hurt, his wife, coheir of her uncle, Eastland Hawkmoore, Esq. Having died without issue, he succeeded in the heirship of his family by his brother, Edmund Lionel Welles, Esq., of the Grange, West Moulsey, Surrey, and of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. In 1839 Mr. Dymock Welles petitioned the Crown to terminate the abeyance of the Barony of Kyme in his favour.

RICHARD ALFRED DAVENPORT.

This ingenious *littérateur* died on Sunday week, at his residence, Brunswick Cottage, Park street, Camberwell, in his 72d year. Mr. Davenport wrote, for Whittingham's 100 vol. edition of the "British Poets," the biographical notices and critical prefaces. He wrote considerable portions of the history, biography, geography, and criticism in Rivington's "Annual Register" for the years 1792 to 1797. He is also the author of a "History of Greece," 3 vols.; a "Biographical Dictionary," and several volumes of the "Family Library." As editor of more than 100 volumes of miscellaneous works (among which is the "Poetical Register," in 9 volumes, containing contributions from eminent poets, and numerous pieces, original and translated, from his own pen), he has written innumerable articles on biography, poetry, criticism, &c. In 1850, his friend Mr. Britton wrote of Mr. Davenport:—"This laborious, critical, and acute author is scarcely known to the public, nor even to the of the *literati* present time. A devoted student and lover of books, he has lived in the midst of those fascinating companions, and has neglected to cultivate an intimacy with the world, which owes him much."

O P E N I N G O F P A R L I A M E N T



HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE VICTORIA TOWER.

In several Numbers of the tenth volume of our Journal, we gave Views of the gorgeous and stately chamber fitted up for the Lords in Parliament assembled, with representations of the corridors, &c., then finished, and the progress towards completion of the new Palace at Westminster. The assembling for the first time of her Majesty's "faithful Commons," on Tuesday, in their more simply decorated yet scarcely less beautiful House, suggests to us the pleasing duty of resuming our illustration and description of this the most remarkable building of the present century.

The Views we this week give comprise representations of the Royal Entrance in the Victoria Tower; the Royal Staircase; the Entrance from the Queen's Robing-room into the Royal Gallery; and the Interior of the House of Commons.

The Royal entrance in the Victoria Tower is probably one of the most striking and effective portions of the new Palace of Westminster. The loftiness of the vaulted groining, the rich and varied bosses at its intersections, the canopied niches over the doors, and the exquisite variety of the details, all unite in producing a charming whole.

The Victoria Tower is placed at the south-west angle of the new Palace, there being two lofty arches on the south and west sides, as entrances. Entering beneath the Tower, the Royal gateway is on the north side, and consists of a beautiful archway deeply recessed, having within it a lesser archway, serving as the doorway. Over this is a panel containing the Royal arms, supported by angels, very elaborately sculptured. Above the outer arch the wall is panelled into five divisions, the three central ones having in them very beautiful niches, containing figures of the Queen, Justice, and Mercy, standing on



THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, FROM THE BAR.

short pedestals, bearing shields charged with devices, and further enriched with labels, &c.; and the two outer divisions are filled with angels holding labels. Round the outer edge of the arch is a peculiarly rich cresting of roses and leaves. On the eastern side the wall is divided, similarly to the northern, into a lofty arch containing a dwarf arch deeply recessed, which leads into a long and narrow passage communicating with the Royal court, where the state carriages wait during the Queen's stay in the House of Lords. Over this dwarf archway the Royal arms and the crest of the Prince of Wales are the decoration. There are five divisions on the main portion of the wall exactly corresponding to those on the north wall, three of them containing figures of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, standing on pedestals bearing the respective crosses used as their symbols; and the remaining two, angels holding shields bearing the Royal arms. The rose cresting adorns this as well as the other arch, and bosses of the utmost variety of design fill the hollow of the jambs in both the great arches.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons is 90 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, and 45 in height, and is surrounded by galleries, which diminish its apparent size. The height of the House



PANEL OF THE GALLERY OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

and the form of the roof are materially altered from Mr. Barry's original design; but though shorn of its loftiness, it is a magnificent and imposing apartment. The view we give of the House is taken from the bar, looking towards the Speaker's chair, and includes about one-half the length of the House. The ceiling is divided longitudinally into three parts, the centre division being horizontal, the others inclined downwards; and these longitudinal sections are divided by massive ribs, resting on corbels, into square compartments, which are again divided, the horizontal into sixteen, and the other compartments into twenty, small square panels; and on these are painted alternately a rose and a portcullis within floreated circles. The massive ribs are carved along the sides with a very elaborate and beautiful label pattern. The corbels rest on elegantly enriched shafts, springing from brackets having shields supported by lions sculptured upon them; and these are placed on the level of the lower part of the windows. The walls from beneath the windows to the galleries are panelled, the paneling being crested with a very beautiful brattishing.

On the east and west sides of the House there are six windows, and at the north and south ends there are three compartments to correspond with the finestral arrangement of the sides; and these spaces are filled with a very pretty latticework of wrought brass

forming a screen to the ladies' galleries. The windows are filled with rich stained glass, displaying the armorial insignia of twenty-four of the English boroughs.

The galleries are particularly effective specimens of design in Gothic wood-work; and, with their handrails and trefoil ornament of wrought brass, are extremely fine. The side galleries are for the use of members of the House, and each contains two rows of seats. The northern gallery is for the use of the Reporters, and to it there is a separate staircase and retiring-rooms. The southern gallery is divided into two portions, one being for distinguished visitors, the other for such of the public as may be fortunate to obtain admission; and to each of these portions there are separate staircases. The galleries are supported by pillars, and underneath, towards the wall, they are coved; which parts we hope will, at no distant day, bear on their gilded surfaces the achievements of the different speakers of the House of Commons, in similar style to the coved soffits of the galleries to the House of Lords. The fronts of the galleries, we should observe, bear on small shields the badges and monograms of the various Sovereigns of England. The Speaker's chair is of very fine design; but, as we shall hereafter represent it fully, we abstain from describing it here. There are rows of seats in the body of the House; and all being of ample dimensions, and covered with green morocco leather, harmonising delightfully with the warm brown tints of the oak panelling and framing to the seats, produces an air of cosiness and comfort absolutely provoking. The Clerks' table is panelled beneath with elaborately carved work, and at its southern end are brass scrolls for the Speaker's mace to rest in during the business of the House; and there are wrought brackets underneath for it to be placed in whilst the House is in committee.

The Serjeant-at-Arms' seat is near the bar, at the southern end of the House. There are two doors on either side of the House, to lead into the division lobbies—very beautiful apartments, which we shall illustrate in a future Number; and there are similar doorways as entrances into the galleries. Behind the Speaker's chair is a doorway leading to retiring-rooms for the Speaker, and communicating with corridors which will give access to the Speaker's official residence, when it is completed. Of the great entrances—the Members' Entrance, the House Lobby, &c.—we purpose giving Views and descriptions.

The ventilation of the House of Commons is on Dr. Reid's principle: the fresh warm air passing upwards through the perforated floor, and the vitiated air escaping through the ceiling into an air-shaft, its exit being provided for by the panels of the ceiling not resting on the intersecting ribs, and allowing a space of about three-quarters of an inch between the ribs and the panels. The House is lighted by chandeliers of bronze and brass hanging from pendants at the intersections of the great beams of the ceiling; and a specimen of these is the subject of one of our Engravings. The chandeliers are for gas, and they are on Faraday's principle, which we explained in Vol. X., when describing the House of Lords. In our view of the House the chandeliers are shown as hanging at their usual places; but they can be lowered by machinery in an upper chamber almost to the level of the first row of seats in the body.

THE ROYAL STAIRCASE.

The Royal Staircase is entered from the Victoria Tower, and is a very beautiful one. There are three flights of eight stairs each, leading to a vestibule of exquisite beauty, having clustered columns, supporting a very elegantly groined roof, with bosses of great variety of design at the intersections of the ribs. Groups of pedestals are at the bases of the columns, and these are intended for statues at some future period. In this vestibule there are doors of entrance into a guard-room and into the Queen's Robbing-room. This latter was temporarily fitted up for the occasion; but will, when completed, be furnished and decorated in the richest manner.

In our Engraving of the Queen entering the Royal Gallery, the statues represented on either side of the door were merely placed there for the occasion; for, though there will be statues in the niches, as yet no commissions have been issued for them.

The several passages, offices, and committee-rooms are laid with Gough and Co.'s indiarubber floor-cloth; and the Victoria tower with, their indiarubber pavement.

THE ROBBING-ROOM.

The Robbing-room is a lofty and spacious apartment, with a canopied throne (a temporary erection) at the further end, opposite to which is the only pictorial illustration the apartment has yet received, Mr. Dyce's fresco, from the "Legend of King Arthur." There are two doors to this room, one close upon the porch, the other nearer the throne; and her Majesty, entering at the former, comes forth at the latter into a noble hall, 110 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 high. This is called the Royal Gallery, and will be decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of England, with windows filled with stained glass, and with a ceiling rich in gilding and heraldry. This hall afforded to great numbers of her Majesty's subjects an admirable opportunity of viewing the procession to and from the House of Lords, rows of seats rising one above another being placed on each side, and their occupants, chiefly ladies, contributing greatly to the interesting character of the scene. The Royal Gallery was opened on Tuesday for the first time; it leads to the magnificent apartment immediately behind the throne, and of which we gave illustrations in our tenth Volume.

To Mr. Barry are due our best thanks for the ready access he has given our Artists to the whole of the New Palace, for the purpose of making the Sketches for our Journal; and our thanks are also due to Mr. Quarm, the clerk of the works, for much information received from him.

LIST OF SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1852.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Sir John Montague Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bart.
BERKSHIRE.—John Samuel Bowles, of Milton-hill, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Charles Robert Scott Murray, of Danesfield, Esq.
CAMB. AND HUNT.—William Parker Hamond, of Pampisford, Esq.
CUMBERLAND.—George Henry Oliphant, of Broadfield House, Esq.
CHESHIRE.—George Holland Ackers, of Moreton, Esq.
DEBESHIRE.—Sir Henry Saverell Wilmot, of Chaddesden Hall, Bart.
DEVONSHIRE.—James Cornish, of Black Hall, Esq.
DORSETSHIRE.—Augustus Foster, of Warmwell, Esq.
DURHAM.—John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, Esq.
ESSEX.—Sir Charles Cluniff Smith, of Suttons, Bart.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Winchomb Henry Howard Hartley, of Sodbury, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—William Trevelyan Keville Dayles, of Wigmore, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Wynn Ellis, of Ponsbourne Park, Esq.
KENT.—Sir John William Lubbock, of High Elms, Down, Bart.
LEICESTERSHIRE.—Sir George Howland Beaumont, of Coleorton, Bart.
LINCOLNSHIRE.—George Tomline, of Riby Grove, Esq.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.—William Hunter Little, of Llanvay Grange, Esq.
NORFOLK.—Frederick William Irbys, of Boyland Hall, Esq.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Langham Christie, of Preston-Deans, Esq.
NORTHUMBRIA.—Thomas Wood Craster, of Craster Tower, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Henry Frederick Walker, of Blyth Hall, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE.—John Henry Ashurst, of Waterstock, Esq.
RUTLANDSHIRE.—William de Capell Brooke, of Martinthorpe, Esq.
SHERIFFSHIRE.—Robert Burton, of Longner Hall, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE.—Montague Gore, of Barrow Court, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—John Aysford Wise, of Clayton Hall, Esq.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Francis Jervoise Ellis Jervoise, of Herriard House, Esq.
SUFFOLK.—James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, of Hintlesham Hall, Esq.
SURREY.—George Robert Smith, of Selsden, Croydon, Esq.
SUSSEX.—Philip Salomons, of Brighton, Esq.
WARWICKSHIRE.—Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, of Ansley Hall, Bart.
WESTMORLAND.—Richard Burn, of Orton Hall, Esq.
WILTSHIRE.—John Bird Fuller, of Neston Park, Esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE.—Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, of the Rhys, Bart.
YORKSHIRE.—Sir John Henry Lowther, of Swillington, Wakefield, Bart.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.—Evan Lloyd, of Maes-y-porth, Esq.
BRECONSHIRE.—Paul Mildmay Pell, of Tynmawr, Esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE.—Martin Williams, of Penamser, Esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Charles Hamlyn Williams, of Derilys Court, Esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE.—John Ingis Jones, of Derry Ormond, Esq.
DENBIGHSHIRE.—Francis James Hughes, of Acton House, Wrexham, Esq.
FLINTSHIRE.—Henry Potts, of Glan-r-afon, Esq.
GLANORGANSHIRE.—Griffith Llewellyn, of Baelan Hall, Esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Edward Salisbury Rose Trevor, of Trowscoed, Esq.
MERIONETHSHIRE.—George Casson, of Blaenyddol, Esq.
PEMBERSHIRE.—Henry Leach, of Corston, Esq.
RADNORSHIRE.—Sir Harford James Jones Brydges, of Boulthbrook, Bart.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, the Marquis of Lansdowne being indisposed with an attack of gout. The council was attended by Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Seymour. The council sat two hours.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONVOCAION.

The *pro forma* meeting of the Convocation of the Clergy, which is usual at the commencement of each session of Parliament, was held in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was present, attired in his full archiepiscopal robes, attended by Sir John Dodson, Kt., Queen's Advocate and Vicar General of the province of Canterbury; Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., her Majesty's Proctor and Principal Registrar of the province of Canterbury; Felix Knyvet, Esq., his Grace's secretary; and his chaplains. The members of the Upper House present were, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Lower House assembled at the same hour. Amongst the members present were the Venerable Archdeacon Denison, M.A., the Archdeacon of Bath, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the Archdeacon of Bristol, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Revs. J. Slany, Dr. Moore, &c.

As soon as his Grace the Archbishop had taken the chair, the Lower House was summoned to prayers; and after his usual Church service had been read by the Bishop of Oxford, a Latin prayer was read by the most reverend chairman.

Prayers having been concluded, the Inner and Lower House left, and proceeded to its own chamber.

The Bishop of London laid on the table seven petitions. A great many petitions were also presented by the Bishops of Exeter, Chichester, Llandaff, and Oxford.

In the Lower House nearly 30 petitions were presented, praying for the restoration of the Synodical functions of the Church.

A very animated discussion, in which the Bishops of London, Exeter, Chichester, Winchester, St. Asaph, Oxford, and Lichfield took part, then occurred, it being suggested that an address to the Queen praying for license to meet for despatch of business should be presented to her Majesty; but after about an hour's debate,

The Archbishop of Canterbury was opposed to this subject being pushed forward at a time when so few of Convocation properly understood its functions. He was sure, in the present state of the Church and its multitudinous divisions, the prayer of the petitions would never be granted.

The Very Rev. William Rowe Lyal, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor of the Lower House, then presented an address agreed to by the Lower House, to the effect that the House had received numerous petitions praying for the revival of Convocation. The very rev. Prolocutor, in addressing the Archbishop, said that the Lower House entirely concurred in the prayer of the petitions, and he was desired by the members assembled to request that the Upper House would take the subject into its consideration. After hearing the address read,

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the subject should receive their best attention.

The members of the Lower House then retired from the bar, but they were afterwards summoned to appear at the Upper House. A document was subsequently read to both Houses, proroguing Convocation until Thursday, the 19th of August next. At the reading of this document the greatest surprise was expressed, and many of the assembled members did not hesitate to say that the proceedings were illegal; but of course there was no appeal.

CAMBRIDGE.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1852.—The examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos will begin on Monday, Feb. 9, at nine o'clock a.m., in the Senate House. The order of the examination will be as follows:—Monday, Moral Philosophy; Tuesday, Modern History and Political Economy; Wednesday, General Jurisprudence and Laws of England; Thursday, Mixed Questions. The special subjects for the examination in Moral Philosophy are:—"Plato—'Meno, Laches, Republic.' B. II., III., IV.; Aristotle—'Nicomachean Ethics,' B. I.; Cicero—'De Officiis'; Sanderson—'De Obligatione Conscientia,' B. I.; Locke's 'Treatises of Government'; Cousin—'Philosophie Morale au Siècle XVIII.' (on Locke).

PROPOSED BISHOPRIC AT BORNEO.—On Thursday evening (last week) a large number of the influential members of the University of Oxford, on the invitation of the Rector of Exeter, met Sir James Brooke in the hall of Exeter College, for the purpose of hearing a statement from him respecting the mission at Sarawak, and the propriety of at once founding a bishopric in Borneo. The hall was crowded. Amongst those present were the Rector of Exeter, in the chair; the Warden of Wadham, the Master of Balliol, the Provost of Oriel, the President of St. John's, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, the Warden of New College, the Principal of Brasenose, the Regius Professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, the Mayor of Oxford, &c. The proceedings were opened by the Rector of Exeter, who reminded those present that in the year 1847, when Sir James Brooke received the honorary degree of D.C.L., a fund had been raised (which amounted to about £600), with a view to the endowment of a bishopric for Borneo at some future time, as some expression of the feeling with which the Rajah's visit had been received by the University. Sir James Brooke, who was received with great applause, having given an interesting account of the peculiar position which he occupied as Rajah of Sarawak, proceeded to state that the mission had been a great blessing to Borneo, and spoke in the highest terms of the Rev. F. T. McDougall, the principal missionary, who had, as he remarked, risen to his position, and had successfully overcome many trying difficulties. What he now looked to was the giving to the mission its full development by the establishment of a bishopric, who might be a responsible head with whom he might deal, and a valuable friend whom he might consult. This would give to the Church unity of action, and to the mission the advantage of permanence. This was what he wished. As regards the results to be expected, he did not look much to single conversions, but to the influence of the teaching of Christianity upon the mass of the people. The conclusion of Sir James's speech was received with long-continued applause.—The Rev. E. Hawkins, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, bore testimony to the remarkable effect which had been produced in the colonies by largely increasing the number of the clergy, and by making the action of the Church more efficient.—In reply to a question from Mr. Hawkins, Sir James Brooke stated that the salary of the bishop in Borneo should be not less than £500 per annum, which sum would be sufficient as a beginning.—On the following day an important meeting was held at the Diocesan Registry, at which Sir James Brooke was present, and the Warden of New College took the chair. A committee was formed for the purpose of promoting the endowment of a bishopric in Borneo, to collect subscriptions in continuation of the original fund at the Old Bank, Oxford, and to co-operate with similar committees in Cambridge and in London.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Canonry*: The Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, to Durham Cathedral. *Deanery Rural*: The Rev. Charles Greenall Davies, to Winchester. *Archdeaconry*: The Rev. W. Pound, to the East Riding of York. *Rectories*: The Rev. John Arthur Jeaffreson Roberts, to Hamilton and Smith, Bermuda; the Rev. Hugh Arthur Jeaffreson, to Cleve next the Sea, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Philpott, to Brook, united to Hinxhill, Kent; the Rev. W. Hayward Cox, to Tenby, Pembrokeshire. *Vicarage*: The Rev. John Rogers, to Aymestrey, Herefordshire. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch to be one of the chaplains in ordinary to her Majesty; the Rev. Samuel W. Steadman to be Colonial chaplain for the island of Hong-Kong; and to present the Rev. John Reid to the church and parish of Monkie, in the presbytery of Dundee and county of Forfar, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Thomas McKie, late minister thereof, to the church and parish of Erskine; and the Rev. William Hayward Cox, B.D., to the united rectory and vicarage of Saint Mary's, Tenby, in the county of Pembrokeshire and diocese of St. David's, void by the death of the Rev. John Hunter Humphreys. Rev. Edward Gillet, to Runham v., Norfolk, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ely. Rev. W. Y. Nutt, to Cold Overton Rectory, Leicestershire, value £283, and residence; patron, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. Rev. John Clarke Rowlett, to be a Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter (instead of the Rev. R. Hakes, as previously stated). Rev. John Bailly Parkinson Young, to Wilsford Rectory, Lincolnshire, value £500; patron, J. C. Younge, Rev. Wm. Appleyard, to Holy Trinity perpetual curacy, Batley, Carr, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury; Rev. A. Boudier, to the chaplaincy of Warwick Union; Rev. W. Balmro Flower, to Kingsknewell perpetual curacy, Devon, value £105; patron, the Vicar of St. Mary Church. Rev. Henry Charles Thornton Hildyard, to Rowley St. Peter's rectory, Yorkshire, value £1465, and residence; patron, Mr. Hildyard.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Webster, late curate of St. Mary-le-Bow, &c., London; the Rev. William Henry Howard, vicar of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the county of Devon, from the parishioners; the Rev. John Sheffield, senior curate, from the congregation of the parish church of Rochdale; the Rev. J. E. Blakeney, from the teachers and scholars of St. Paul's Sunday-School, Isen Green, near Nottingham; the Rev. Henry John Bull, late curate of Ledbury, from the inhabitants of Ledbury and its neighbourhood; the Rev. James Banks, M.A., Head Master of Ludlow Royal Free Grammar-School, on resigning the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Forest of Dean, from his parishioners, also from the children of the National School, Christ Church; the Rev. B. W. Bucke, curate of Crettingham, from the congregation of Eyke Church, Suffolk; the Rev. Dr. Senior Campden, Lecturer of Wakefield, and Head Master of Batley Free Grammar School for nineteen years, from his friends at Batley, on his retiring from the neighbourhood to enter upon the incumbency of St. Mary's, Wakefield.

The Rev. James Chadwick, M.A., has been licensed to the parish church of Chesterfield by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, on the nomination of the Rev. George Butt, M.A., vicar of Chesterfield.

The Queen has presented the Rev. W. Hayward Cox, B.D., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to the living of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Humphreys.

The late Rev. John Claverling, of Moreton Morrell, amongst other bequests, has left £1000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £500 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society; and £2000 towards the augmentation of the living of Moreton Morrell, of which during the space of forty-eight years he had been the incumbent.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed his son, the Rev. H. J. Maltby, M.A., rector of Egglecliffe, to the Canonry in Durham Cathedral vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Durell. We understand this appointment does not prevent Mr. Maltby retaining his living at Egglecliffe.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. RAMSHAY.—LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday last, Sir F. Kelly applied for a rule to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be exhibited against Joshua Pollock, Esq., calling upon him to show by what authority he claimed to exercise the office of judge of the county court of Lancashire, held at Liverpool. The affidavits showed that Mr. Ramshay had not been guilty of misconduct, and was not unable to discharge his duties. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had no power to administer an oath, and had no jurisdiction to remove Mr. Ramshay in the way he had removed him. The fact of inability and misbehaviour was a condition precedent to the Chancellor exercising his jurisdiction at all. The learned counsel submitted that there was no difference in principle or in fact between the case of the Chancellor of the Duchy and the rector of a parish. The law had given each a discretion, but the party was not deprived of his right to have his case brought before a jury. It was not competent for the Chancellor to dismiss without calling on a party to show cause, Lord Campbell said that the court would probably give their opinion upon the case on the 10th of February.

RATING RAILWAYS.—On the same day, also in the Queen's Bench, Mr. Crowder showed cause against a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why all proceedings should not be stayed in an action of replevin between the London and North-Western Company and the parish of St. Pancras. The rule had arisen out of certain ratings made by the parish upon the railway company. The property of the company having been rated, on the 18th March 1850, at £27,350, an appeal to the court of quarter sessions was about being made, when the parties agreed to refer the matter in dispute to a barrister, whose decision was to be final and conclusive. The result of this reference was the assessment of the property of the company being reduced to £16,462, and the sum of £908 8s. 3d. awarded to be paid upon such assessment. The parish, notwithstanding the agreement of reference, refused to be bound by this award, Lord Campbell and three other judges severally pronounced their opinion to be in favour of the rule being made absolute. It was a fair agreement entered into between the parish and the railway company, and the parties must abide by it. The action must be stayed, in order to do justice to the railway company.

ERNEST JONES.—This well-known Chartist lecturer applied to the Insolvent Court on Saturday, under the Protection Act. His schedule exhibited considerable debts amounting to £843, contracted since 1846. There are no debts owing to him; but he made a statement in respect to property under his grandfather's will. He attributed his insolvency to the fact of his imprisonment from 1848 to 1850, and to the heavy expenses consequent upon a severe illness, induced by his confinement and the peculiar regimen imposed on him while in prison. It appeared that he had petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy in January, 1846, and in the following March obtained his final order. His debts still owing were £974s. 13s. 4d. In 1848 he was sentenced in the Central Criminal Court to two years imprisonment, during which, he said, he endured the greatest privations, arising chiefly from cold, bad diet, separate confinement, and the silent system. He described himself as a barrister-at-law, and as the author of several works, Mr. Commissioner Law dismissed the petition, on the ground that there was another protection petition still pending. The property referred to in his schedule belonged to the official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—On Monday, Mr. Feargus O'Connor underwent an examination, which lasted five hours and a half, in the Right Hon. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's court, in reference to the winding up of the affairs of the National Land Company. Mr. O'Connor was several times reprimanded by the Court for the extraordinary answers and observations made by him in reply to the queries of counsel and the Court. On being requested to examine the account-books relating to the society before his re-examination on the following day, he said he could not attend on Tuesday, as he should be in the House of Commons. On being called to order for using the word "ruffian," in referring to the examining counsel, Mr. O'Connor replied, "He is a jolly fellow, and I only said it to make him laugh." When requested to look for the books from which the accounts were copied, the Chartist leader shook his fist and frowned upon the counsel for the official manager, until ordered by the Court to desist from such misconduct. The Judge having told him that he should attend on the next day, Mr. O'Connor said, "I cannot come, I must be at the House of Commons." The Judge, however, informed him that he must obey the order of the Court. Notwithstanding the intimation given by the Judge to this gentleman, that his attendance would not be excused, he failed to make his appearance in the court on Tuesday. The inquiry, however, was resumed before Master in Chancery Humphry, by the examination of witnesses in reference to some alleged fraudulent transactions connected with the allotments on the Minister Lovel estate, in Oxfordshire, and the summary ejectment of between sixty and seventy tenants therefrom. Mr. Lee, in the course of his examination, stated that the screw and *ca. sa's* were put on the allottees for non-payment of rent. Some of these tenants were sent to Oxford Castle, from whence they had only been recently released. In some instances the sheriff's officers were drummed off the estate, upon which £15,000 had been expended in building. On Wednesday Mr. O'Connor appeared in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, when the inquiry was resumed before the Master in Chancery Humphry. Mr. Roxburgh, counsel for the official manager, informed Mr. O'Connor that he had examined the balance-sheets and accounts published in the *Daily News* and *Northern Star*, which he deposed were the only versions of the company's financial transactions he could speak to or attest. These accounts, however, exhibited only the expenditure of Mr. O'Connor on account of the Land Company, and, unless that gentleman gave some clearer explanation with reference to particular pecuniary transactions, he should require him to account *seriatim* for the whole £112,000 that had been received. Mr. O'Connor said the accounts rendered by Mr. Grey to the committee of the House of Commons gave all the particulars. Mr. Hayter was the chairman of that committee; and when Mr. Hayter asked him what he (Mr. O'Connor) considered an impertinent question, taking hold of him by the coat collar, he said, "Do you mean to address me in that way, you ruffian?" and so saying, knocked him down in the chair. (Loud laughter.) The Master (impressively): "Mr. O'Connor, on the occasion of your previous examination before me as judge of this court, I was disposed to listen with that patience and forbearance which your position as a witness in this inquiry I thought entitled you to receive. Mr. O'Connor: 'Humph—ah! I told you that if Prince Albert had built these cottages'—(Laughter.) The Master having again reprimanded him, Mr. O'Connor said: 'Well, then, your Honor, I will behave myself.' The examination of the hon. gentleman proceeded, but his answers were rambling, incoherent, and utterly foreign to the subject of the enquiry. The Master at length informed him that he would be obliged to adjourn the court, and report his conduct elsewhere. He regretted that he had not the power to commit him for misconduct as a witness. Mr. O'Connor said that he had the spasms—that he had not eaten a bit nor slept a wink for the last thirteen days. He was then permitted to depart.

REFORM OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—The Solicitor-General, Sir W. Page Wood, at the Mayor's dinner at Oxford, last week, said he had the great satisfaction of being engaged with his honourable friend Mr. Henley in preparing a measure of reform applicable to the Court of Chancery, in which proceeding he had felt greatly indebted to another distinguished layman, Sir James Graham, for assistance; and he trusted the report which he (Sir W. Page Wood) had signed on Tuesday would convince them all that a large proportion of the abuses complained of in connexion with that institution had been effectually remedied.

At Bow-street Police-office, on Tuesday, Charles Nash, who has been for many years connected with railway companies as agent, was charged with having forged certain documents, whereby he obtained a quantity of shares in the Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow Railway. Evidence having been heard in support of the charge, the prisoner was ordered to be remanded. Bail was refused for his appearance.

At the Westminster Police-court, on Wednesday, Lord Montague appeared in answer to a summons served on him by a cabman, who stated that he had received only 8d. from his Lordship instead of 1s., for driving his Lordship from St. James's-street to his residence in Park-street, Westminster. Lord Montague said that his servants had made a mistake respecting the amount of the fare, and as the cabman was right in this instance, he had called at the office before the summons was actually returnable, to settle the demand. His Lordship then paid the 4d. additional, together with 4s. costs.

In the Thames Police-court, on Wednesday, an Englishman named Quin applied to the magistrate for relief on behalf of fifteen South Sea Islanders, who accompanied him. These foreigners were stated to belong to some of the islands in the Sandwich Group. It appeared that the law made no provision for the case of foreigners of the Pacific Islands abandoned on our shores, such as exists for Africans, Indians, and Lascars. Mr. Ingham directed a constable to conduct them to the relieving officer of the parish of Whitechapel, where they had slept the previous night, that he might provide for them until some arrangement could be made.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—The *Times* gives the following extract from the letter of a correspondent at Sydney, dated 11th November, and brought by the *Phœnix*:—"Operations at the gold mines continue to be carried on with great spirit and general success, notwithstanding occasional drawbacks. £20,000 worth of gold finds its way weekly into town by the Government escort, and thence on board ship, with the utmost regularity. New diggings are being discovered every day. The largest specimen I have handled weighed 82 ounces, and the allowance for quartz did not exceed 2 ounces, leaving 80 ounces of solid gold in a lump 6 inches long by 3 inches broad, and 1½ inch thick. Come over and help us, some of you starving people of the old country!"

NEW STEAMER.—A handsome steamer, being the sixth of the class lately built for the Ottoman Government by Messrs. John and Robert White, at Cowes, was launched on Wednesday morning. She is about 150 tons, and destined for the conveyance of passengers to the Dardanelles. There are three other steamers of similar dimensions building on the same premises for the same purpose. The keel of a fine ship of 400 tons has been laid down on an adjoining slip by the Messrs. White for a London house. In the same yard there is also a schooner of 200 tons in full frame. The Spanish barque *Don Jorge Juan*, which put into this port some time back under average, on her voyage from Havana to Bremen, having been repaired and re-coppered, was launched on Wednesday from Mr. Hanson's patent slip. She was warped alongside the warehouse at East Cowes to re-ship her cargo, which was landed to enable her to effect her repairs.

The traffic of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway for the week ending Jan. 31, 1852, was £3518 6s. 4d. Corresponding week in last year, £3262 2s. 11d.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Broughton has resigned the office of President of the Board of Customs, and is succeeded by the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.

The Right Hon. Vernon Smith has been appointed Secretary at War, in the room of the Hon. Fox Maule.

Mr. Crompton, of the Northern Circuit, is to be the new judge in the room of Mr. Justice Patteson, who retires, and who was on Monday made a member of her Majesty's Privy Council.

The remains of Mr. Sheil, which had been expected by her Majesty's ship *Ganges*, are coming in the *Martin*—a steamer from Malta.

Mr. J. William Dickinson is appointed to the situation of third paid attaché to her Majesty's mission in Persia.

Lord Stanley has sent £50 to Mr. R. Bagge, the mayor of the borough of Lynn, to be distributed amongst the poor.

The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose publications have been suspended since 1846, are about to recommence publishing.

The inhabitants of Winchcombe and its neighbourhood, headed by Lord Ellenborough and a few other residents of the district, are exerting themselves to get up a local rifle corps for the support of the military means of the country.

Mr. Thiers was last week on a visit for a few days at Lord Ashburton's seat, the Grange, Hants. On his return towards town, he went over Winchester Cathedral.

The new Foreign Secretary intends to follow up the long-continued exertions of his noble predecessor to procure a reduction of the duties levied in France on English coal. In a letter addressed by Lord Granville to Mr. Matthew Bell, M.P., on the 22d ult., he states he "shall send instructions to her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Paris to press the matter as strongly as possible on the French Government."

Intelligence has just reached Amsterdam that M. Schœffler, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Cochinchina, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was denounced by the mandarins, arrested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, Huế-Fo, and condemned to death by a sort of judicial commission. He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution, to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous Christians of Huế-Fo.

The Indian Archipelago Company have forwarded to the Manchester Commercial Association two samples of cotton grown in Labuan. It has a harsh feel, but is of good colour, and the fibre strong and of fair length.

Between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning last, a small craft, belonging to Gravesend, ran into a barque, in ballast, off Whitby, which sank almost instantaneously. The barque (name unknown) is supposed to have been about 300 tons register; and the crew to consist of twelve or fourteen souls, all of whom have perished.

The South-Eastern Railway extension to Tunbridge and Hastings was opened throughout on Saturday.

On Saturday the Earl of Derby received at dinner the following political friends:—The Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Redessdale, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, M.P., Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, M.P., &c.

The jury impanelled to try Francis Kelly, at the special commission in Monaghan, on a charge of being a party to the murder of Mr. Bateson, who was murdered some months back by Ribbonmen, were unable to agree to a verdict, and, consequently, were discharged on Friday week, after having been locked up all night. The prisoner was tried before a second jury on the following day, but as they also disagreed as to their verdict, they were likewise discharged.

On Friday week a Lincolnshire miller, who bears the scriptural appellation of Zachariah, was fined 5s. and costs for grinding corn on a Sunday.

A luggage-porter attached to the Great Western Railway station at Windsor having been accidentally knocked down and killed by a train of empty carriages, her Majesty, on learning the fact, liberally presented the bereaved family, consisting of a widow and five children, with a £5 note.

It is said that King Leopold received the news as to the confiscation of the Orleans property with extraordinary stoicism, and made an observation to the following effect:—"If this unfortunate circumstance had occurred before it pleased the Almighty to take the Queen, she would have suffered much. As to my children, however, may the future never bring them a greater calamity."

The form of the decoration of the Legion of Honour in France has been re-established as adopted by the Emperor.

A Parliamentary return has been printed, from which it appears that the debts due by the unions in Ireland, exclusive of debt to Government incurred before the 17th May last, amounted to £372,137.

Colonel Vaudrey, Aide-de-Camp to the President of the French Republic, is named Governor of the Tuileries, with the rank and title of General of Brigade.

M. Dupin, late Procureur-Général at the Court of Cassation (France), has enrolled himself in the list of advocates of the Court of Appeal at Paris.

The celebrated preacher, Father Lacordaire, Superior of the order of Frères Prêcheurs in France, has been requested—or rather ordered—to quit Paris for some time, in consequence of a sermon recently preached by him in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in aid of the funds for the establishment of a community of Capuchins, and in which he made some political allusions.

Colonel Laborde, Commander of the Legion of Honour (France), formerly Colonel of the Emperor Napoleon's Old Guard at the Island of Elba, has been appointed Governor of the Palace of the Senate.

Mr. John Bigham, a member of the Liverpool Town Council, is a candidate for the office of head constable for the town. He is recommended highly by the Watch Committee, and is likely to be chosen by the council. The salary is £500 a year.

The members of the Paris bar propose holding a meeting, and adopting some resolution relative to the decrees confiscating the Orleans property, and the unsuccessful application or appeal of M. Dupin. The ulterior object is said to be to bring the matter for judgment before the tribunals on the ground of illegality.

The Count de Molé, the Duc de Broglie, M. de Tracy, and MM. Bismarck and de Favigny have resolved to retire from public life, notwithstanding the offers made to them by several electoral colleges to give them seats in the Corps Legislatif.

Mr. Robert Stephenson sailed from Alexandria for England in his yacht *Titania*, on the 13th ult., having previously visited the bed of Lake Timiseh, and the Bitter Lakes on the Isthmus of Suez, with a view to determine certain geological facts respecting which doubts had been entertained. Mr. Stephenson states that evidence enough exists to show that, at a period by no means remote, Africa must have been an island, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas united. He has collected scientific matter of considerable extent and interest, and his researches will, doubtless, be given to the world in one shape or other.

Several steam-vessels have been to Upper Egypt this year with travellers; and it is intended they shall ply regularly each month during the winter season in future years from Cairo.

The Pacha of Egypt, it is understood, has intimated to the representatives of the great European Powers, that, owing to intelligence he has received from Constantinople of the intention of the Vizier to enforce the proposed Tanzimat in Egypt, and particularly the clause withdrawing from the present and future rulers of Egypt the power of inflicting capital punishment for any crime whatever, he entertains serious fears for the tranquillity of the country, and he feels he cannot guarantee to persons and property the safety hitherto enjoyed.

At a meeting of the City of London Tradesmen's Club, held at Anderson's Hotel last week, with the object of securing the return of Lord Palmerston for the City at the next general election, a reply was read from his Lordship to a communication that had been made to him of the resolutions passed by the club. His Lordship said, that, if he had had no previous obligations, the honour of representing the city of London would be an object of first and legitimate ambition; but he had been for many years connected with the borough of Tiverton, where he had formed many dear friendships, and, unless the constituency of Tiverton should be disposed to sever the political connexion subsisting between them, he should be extremely unwilling to accept of even the high honour which the City of London Tradesmen's Club had expressed a desire to confer upon him.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, it is said, is to be immediately raised to a dukedom, by the title of Duke of Kerry.

About ninety members of the Stock Exchange have signified their intention of belonging to the proposed Rifle Club.

The investigation into the circumstances of the assault upon Mr. Erskine Mather, in Tuscany, is now going on. It is, however, regarded as a solemn farce to be played by the legal functionaries of Florence for the satisfaction of the English Government. The Austrians give out that the result would be in favour of the officer who committed the outrage, and that Mr. Mather and his brother would be sent out of the country.

Three fires occurred in the metropolis on Monday night simultaneously. One occurred in Cannon-street, City; the second in Park-lane; and the third in Camberwell. Considerable damage was done at each.

It appears from a Parliamentary document printed by order of the House of Commons, that in the year 1850 the seizures of brandy by the coast-guard and revenue cutters numbered 5122 13-32 gallons; of whisky, 119 23-32; of Geneva, 446 31-32; of rum, 5 2-32; and of wine, 378 12-32; of tea, 301b. 12oz.; of tobacco, 40,179lb. 13oz.; of cigars, 451lb. 10oz.; of snuff, 89 lb.; and of soap, 248 lb. The conveyance was made in thirty-five vessels, fifty-seven boats, and one horse and cart. The smugglers numbered 248 men, nine women, and six boys.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that for the future no person resident within the free delivery of any town shall be allowed to send daily to the post-office for his letters unless he has either a private box or private bag, for which he must pay a fee.

Birch, the proprietor of the late *World* newspaper, in Dublin, was, on Tuesday, arrested on a bench warrant for libels which appeared in the last number of the defunct journal against Mrs. French, daughter of Mr. Brewster, the eminent Queen's Counsel.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ETONKISS.—You are quite right. G M.—The fact of his King having been in check does not deprive a player of the right to castle.

A YOUNG BEGINNER, A TYRO.—Your best plan at first is to procure a merely rudimentary treatise, such as Kenny's "Manual," Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," or Boden's Popular Introduction to Chess. With any of the above, and a set of the "Statistical Chessmen," with the King's and Queen's pieces distinguished, you will soon make sufficient progress to undertake the more profound works.

D W H, Southdown.—If your adversary persists in repeating the same chucks, and you can do no better than submit to them, then the game must be drawn. 2. You may have another Queen with the first on the board.

G W HAMILTON, Wolsartton, Staffordshire, would feel a pleasure in playing a friendly game of Chess by correspondence.

R F, and others.—Nieveid's treatise has been out of print this twenty or thirty years. The new edition, to be published at the Hague, can be obtained, the publishers inform us through Messrs Williams and Norgate.

SURSCHEIK.—The games of the Tournament are now at press, we hear. For "further particulars" you must apply to the publisher, Mr. John J C H.—There is no advantage on either side, as White can exchange Rooks, and then take the Q Kt Pawn.

P, Shrewsbury.—A second examination of your game tends to confirm us in the opinion we expressed. Pray observe that if White for his fifteenth move had played P to Q 4th, not 5th, as was evident, Black's three pieces on the Q's side would have been useless. We shall not the less be glad to see some further specimens of Shrewsbury play when you have leisure to record them.

J C W.—We doubt its practicability. How do you play if Black move—2. K to Q B 4th, menacing a check?

R W.—It admits of another solution.

R T G, St. Alban.—1. A very instructive end-game. 2. See notice to "Subscriber."

PHILO-CHIEFS.—1. Right, but much too obvious. 2. The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum. There is no entrance fee or other expense of any kind.

"The Originator of the Oxford Hermes Chess Club."—There is no exception to the law, that, on touching a piece, you must play it. If you have touched your King, you are as much bound to play him, as, under the same circumstances, you would be to move another piece.

P Q, Wakefield.—It is impossible to decide. If you do not play "touch and move," it is better not to play at all.

FURNACE, Solih, Birmingham.—You should not omit the opportunity of the Liverpool Chess Dinner, on the 11th. Mr Löwenthal is engaged to be present, and there is every probability of a great muster of Lancastrians.

Q T.—Better than the last, but not up to our standard.

W W B, E. G, Birmingham.—Such positions have nothing problematical about them but the name. Content yourself at present by solving the inventions of others.

P S, Buncles.—When the Bishop in the Evans gambit retreats, instead of taking the Pawn, the first player may move P to Q 4th, or Castle at once. See the "Handbook," p. 127.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 419, by R T, Judy, M. P, Philo-Chess, T B W, S P Q R, Tyne, Solway, Jack of Shrewsbury, St Edmund, R D M, R K of Ashford.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Dereson, R K of Ashford, Judy, Solway, J T, G K, Vernon, Yida, are correct. All others are wrong.

Any amateur of moderate strength, wishing for a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing R B W, Post-office, Holywell-street, Oxford.

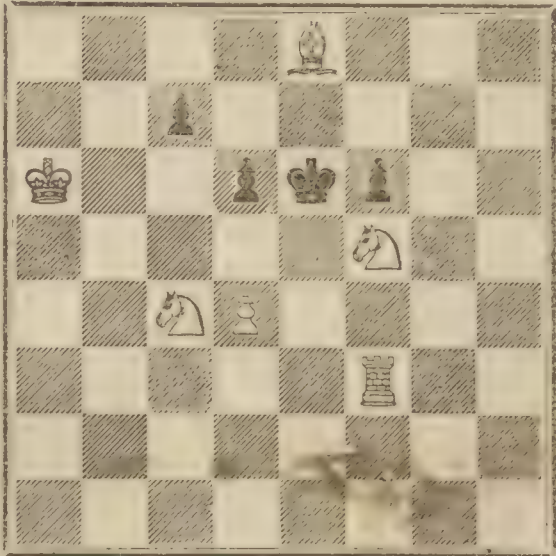
PROBLEM No. 419.

The addition of a White Pawn at White King's 5th so materially increases the interest of this stratagem, that, at the author's request, we submit it with that slight alteration, and reserve the Solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 420.

By Mr. P. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Brilliant game, in which Mr. Löwenthal gives the Q Kt and the first move to Mr. FOULIS, of the Doncaster Chess Club.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight from the board.)

(Counter Gambit in the K's opening.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q R to K 3d	Q N to K B 3d
2. B to Q B 4th	P to B 4th (a)	22. Q to her Kt 3d	Q R takes P
3. P takes P (b)	Kt to K B 3d	23. K R to K sq	K R to K B 3d
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th	24. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 3d
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	25. P to Q 5th	P takes P
6. B takes Kt	P takes B	26. P takes P	K R to K 4th
7. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	27. Q to her sq	
8. B to Q Kt 3d	Q to her 3d	28. P to K B 3	
9. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	29. Q to her 4	
10. Kt to K R 3d	P to Q 2d	30. Q takes Q	
11. Castles (on K side)	Q R to K sq	31. Q to her 5th	K to Q B 2d
12. Q R to K sq	K to Q sq	(ch)	
13. Q to K B 7th (c)	P to K R 4th	52. Q to her R 5th	K to Q B sq
14. Q to K Kt 6th	Q R to K 2d	(ch) (f)	
15. Kt to his 5th (d)	B to K sq	33. K takes K	Q takes R (g)
16. Q Kt takes K P	P takes Kt	34. K takes Q	P to K B 7th (ch)
17. B to K B 7th	K R to his 3d	35. K to his B sq	B takes K R P (ch)
18. Q to K Kt 8th	P takes Kt		
19. Q takes K B	R takes B		P to B 8th, becomes a Q Kt and wins
20. Q to K Kt 8th	Q to K 2d		

- (a) The first occurrence of this ingenious counter move is in one of Greco's admirable games. It has subsequently been examined by Cozio, Allgauer, Lewis, Jaenisch, and in the German and the English Handbooks.
- (b) This is not to be advisable as playing 3. P to Q 3d. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," page 227.
- (c) Why endanger the Queen by marching her unsupported into the enemy's encampment?
- (d) After this specious but impolitic play his poor Queen is fixed as the Consul at the Candian Forks.
- (e) The termination from this point is wisely played by White.
- (f) This appears at first sight to be a winning move for Black; but he had not looked to the end, it is evident.
- (g) The winning move, play as Black may.

THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 10 we announced that Louis Napoleon had taken up his residence in the ancient palace of the Sovereign of France; we also published in the same Number an illustration of the reception of the constituted authorities at the Tuileries, where the President of the Republic gave a grand banquet to the provincial mayors and delegates of the departments. We now engrave the Courtyard of the Palace, as it appeared on the night of the Ball, and take this opportunity of reviewing the history of the Tuileries, and portraying some of the principal personages who, at different periods, resided in the celebrated building.

Towards the close of the 13th century the Tuileries (*tile-fields*) at Paris were far from presenting the imposing sight which now bursts upon those who approach it by the Champs Elysées. The Place de la Concorde, the gardens, the terraces, and the arcades of the Rue Rivoli were then neither erected nor thought of. The ancient lodge, which had withstood the slow decay occasioned by a period of two hundred years and a continual tile-making, had, towards 1564, fallen into so ruinous a state, that Catherine de Medici, the widow of Henry II., having purchased the edifice and forty acres around it for a trifling sum, had it pulled down, as well as several adjacent barns, and laid in the space they had occupied the foundations of a new Royal palace, to be erected by the celebrated architect Philidor de Lorme. But, upon the death of Catherine de Medici, who never resided in the Tuileries, Henry III., being unable to advance more than a few hundred crowns towards the continuance of Catherine's designs, the building was stopped, then scarcely raised above the first floor. For the place itself, it had not, as may be readily understood from the preceding description, either its spacious and beautiful courtyard, its noble Arc de Triomphe, by Meignier; its gardens, the *chef d'œuvre* of Le Nôtre; its terrace by the side of the river Seine; its fountains in the Place de la Concorde; its Egyptian obelisk, which, according to Pliny, had been erected by Pharaoh Nuncorus in the city of Luxor, and thence brought to Paris by order of Louis Philippe, who placed it in the Place de la

Concorde, where it stands since 1834. Besides, it had not at this period its richly decorated chapel, twelve great halls, its *grand escalier*, its thirty-two staircases, and thousand chambers; for Henry IV., who effected so much in the few years of his reign, had not been enabled to add that extensive gallery by the side of the river which joins towards the south the ancient palace of the Louvre.

Under the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. the building erected by Philidor de Lorme was yet but a vast and comfortable hotel, in which the grand officers of the King's household, ministers of state, councillors, &c., enjoyed the most sumptuous hospitality; for it is well known that at this time the Court resided at Versailles, in the splendid *château* upon which, for more than half a century, all the celebrated architects of both the French and Italian school had, by order of Louis XIV., exercised their genius.

Louis XIV. as well as Louis XV. on very few occasions visited, when young, the Tuileries. The consequence was, that when the French resided, in 1790, that the King, Louis XVI., should reside in Paris, the Château des Tuileries seemed rather unfit for a Royal residence. In consequence, some indispensable alterations were made within and without the building of Philidor; but those mean and shabby repairs were soon destroyed by the fury of the factions; the noble building fell into such a wretched state, that General Bonaparte, First Consul, and Le Brun, Third Consul, who both had taken up their residence in the Tuileries, found it necessary to alter it at once. Accordingly, several houses which obstructed the admirable *façade* were pulled down. The courtyard was encircled by a rich iron gate, with a triumphal arch at its principal entrance. The Place de la Carrousel, largely increased, became an area upon which numerous bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery could display their brilliant manoeuvres. With regard to the inside, the pictures, the gilding of the ceilings in the Pavillon de Diane, were repaired without altering either the form or the subjects represented.

Among the most curious and interesting marvels to be remembered in the palace of the Tuileries is the celebrated Salle de Spectacle. At the time that spacious and Royal hall was considered as the largest in Europe, the theatre in Parma (Italy) excepted. Above 8000 stalls and boxes were provided for the same number of spectators. It must be added that the pit alone covered all the ground-plan of the so well-known Pavillon de Marsan.

In 1793 the Royal playhouse underwent a strange metamorphosis. It became the hall of the French National Convention. All emblems, names, and inscriptions recalling the *ancien régime* were effaced and changed into Republican devices. So, the Pavillon de Marsan was to be called the Pavillon de l'Egalité; the Pavillon du Centre, the Pavillon de l'Unité; and the Pavillon de Flore was the Pavillon de la Liberté. The adjoining apartments were fitted up for several boards of the Assembly. The formidable Public Safety Committee was lodged in the Pavillon of Liberty, as well as the Board of Treasury, Assignats and Money, Navy, and Colonies. The Board of War held its meetings in the Pavillon of Unity. The Board of Legislation, Agriculture, and Trade occupied the Pavillon of Equality.

An outer staircase led from the Terrasse des Feuillants to the Hall of the Convention. The hall itself, according to the descriptions of the time, was an odd mixture of grandeur and faulty architectural outlines. All around ranged an amphitheatre, where the public—that is to say, countless numbers, hurried throngs—had free and daily admittance during three years. It has been a matter of great surprise, that such a curious platform, which was supported by only one column of nine cubic yards, did not give way when both the *sections* and the *tricotouses* applauded Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, not only with their hands, but also with their feet—when it was the regular battle-field where fighting, murders, and assassinations were unfortunately the *ultimatum*.

From the opening of the National Convention to the Thermidorian reaction, we may calculate that two millions of people entered the hall of the National Convention. It should be added, that all the battalions of the *levée en masse*—that is to say, fourteen armies, with arms and baggage—made their celebrated defile in the front of the Assembly, and passed over the vast amphitheatre.

In Germinal (April, 1797), as well as in Prairial (May of the same year), so dense was the multitude urging all ranks towards the Convention, that it filled the adjacent streets; and, radiating from one common centre, the vast mass was seen ascending the Tuileries, grouping themselves among the pieces of timber in the courtyard, clinging around the columns and the roof, winding along the outline of the walls, appearing at the windows of the Royal Pavillon, in such a manner that each casement seemed walked up with heads. It was the populace which, led by the *Montagne*, loudly demanded an energetic repression against the Royalist counter-revolution. In its fury, the sanguinary mob had already stabbed the representative Ferrand, who had in vain done his best in order to protect the national representation. Suddenly the *sections* sprang up in the hall. A general battle took place, the result of which was sentence of death passed upon five representatives who had joined the populace; besides which several other members of the Assembly were transported.

In Vendémiaire the *sections* in arms, led by the Royalists, after having possessed themselves of the avenues leading to the Convention, were in their turn dispersed by General Bonaparte. On that day the French Republic narrowly escaped the greatest dangers to which it had hitherto been exposed. Finally, on the 4th of the following month of Brumaire, amidst silence incomprehensible to those who had witnessed the preceding outbursts, the National Convention announced solemnly that their mission was at an end. Accordingly the representatives left the Tuileries, where they had held their sittings for a little more than three years.

The *Conseil des Anciens* had taken the place of the Convention, was soon transferred to the *Château de St. Cloud* by Napoleon and his coadjutors, on the 18th of Brumaire (Nov. 8, 1799).

On the 19th of Brumaire, 1800, the First Consul left the Palace of the Luxembourg, and took up his residence in the Tuileries. The Third Consul, Le Brun, was lodged in the Pavillon de Flore, in the *petit appartement* which the Queen Marie Antoinette had fitted up for her own temporary accommodation, in her private visits to Paris. The Consul gave up to the Pope his Royal residence when the Holy Father came to Paris to crown the Emperor.

With regard to the Consul Cambacérès, he refused to enter the Tuileries, preferring to accept for himself the splendid Hôtel d'Elbeuf, in which he resided until the end of the Empire.

The First Consul came to the Tuileries in state, preceded and followed by an imposing *cortège*. On that occasion the crowd was extremely dense. At the gate of the Carrousel the Consuls alighted from their carriages, and were received by the consular guard arrayed in the coat of arms of France. The ground was enclosed with poles and boards, which presented a rather gloomy appearance. On their arrival the Consuls could read the following inscription posted up on the principal entrance:—"On the 10th of August, Monarchy in France has been for ever abolished; it will never be restored." On the second day of Ventose the inscription had already disappeared. Besides, orders were given to cut down the two trees of liberty which had been planted in the courtyard four years before. On the 10th of August a large quantity of cannon-balls had been lodged in the walls of the *façade*. Around them were written these words:—"The cannon-balls disappeared as well as the inscriptions of Triumph were erected on the Carrousel."

It gave great satisfaction. It was, in fact, important that the state should be confided to an energetic mind; and it was still more important for the tranquillity of France that the new Government should inherit rather the sword of Charlemagne than the guillotine of Marat.

Historians, chroniclers, and painters all agree upon the intense expression of the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon, describing them as emitting an incessant lustre, and investing him with the character of something unearthly. Such was the man who had succeeded in the Château of the Tuileries to Royalty and anarchy.

The Imperial Court soon displayed its splendour and magnificence in the Château des Tuileries. Let us stay for a moment in the gorgeous and imposing Salle du Trône. It was in the deep casement of the centre window that you could see standing up, and their hats off, the group of the *corps diplomatique*, the members of which, loaded with decorations, ensigns, diamonds, trembled in the presence of the *little man*. On the other side the host of the Princes of the Rhine Confederation—all the personages that Germany, Russia, Poland, Italy, Denmark, Spain, all Europe, in one word, England excepted, had sent to Paris.

But, above all, the most attractive marvel in the Château des Tuileries was the remarkable beauty of the ladies of the Court. Such a phenomenon that not one of the Courts on the Continent could offer at the time is easy to be explained, the generals of the French army and the high officers of the Imperial Guard having, the most of them, married out of love, either in France, or in foreign countries. On the evening of the grand concert, the Salle des Mardéchaux presented the fantastical and amazing *coup d'œil* of three sets of young and handsome ladies, adorned with flowers, diamonds, and floating feathers, seated on both sides of the immense and gorgeous hall. Behind them, and standing upon an imposing line formed by the officers of the Emperor's and Princess's household. Here and there were generals with their military uniforms and decorations; senators, councillors of state, ministers, prefects, all richly attired in the most splendid costumes.

It is needless to say that the wedding of Napoleon and Maria Louisa was celebrated in the Palace of the Tuileries with unusual magnificence. Another event, on account of its peculiar moment, strongly excited the enthusiasm of the French. On the 20th of March, 1811, at seven o'clock in the morning, the first salute of cannon announced that the Empress had given birth to a child. As the event was expected, the quays, the streets, the Champs Elysées presented the appearance of a holiday. Paris seemed in feverish excitement, all ranks flocking towards the Tuileries. The eyes of all, from every quarter, were intently fixed upon that part of the palace where the Empress was confined. Slowly the cannon announced the tidings; no intelligence from the Court, no courier, occurred to destroy or excite hope; every salute falling on the hearts of the people. The twenty-second sounded, its vibrations faintly faded on the ear, and a loud shout echoing from one million of voices, succeeded to the stillness which had prevailed—"C'est un garçon!" ("It is a boy!"); that is to say, we have a Napoleon II. Madame Blanchard ascended in a balloon unregarded, so great was the excitement of the Parisians. Three years after, on the 29th of March, 1814, at ten o'clock in the morning, another event took place in the Imperial building—Maria Louisa and Napoleon's son left for ever the Château des Tuileries.

The Empire gone and Royalty restored, Louis XVIII. made his entrance in Paris on the 3d of May, 1814, and took up his residence in the Palace of the Tuileries, wherein he signed the treaties of the 30th of May.

We could occupy as many columns as we can afford lines, were we to narrate, even briefly, the principal events which took place in this celebrated building under the reign of the Bourbons and Louis Philippe; we will, therefore, content ourselves with stating that it has been lately decided that the Palace of the Louvre is to be connected by additional buildings with that of the Tuileries. Besides, the national library is to be deposited here. The entire pile will thus form the largest museum and library in the world.



MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE
CATHCARTGOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE subject of our memoir, third son of the late Earl Cathcart, was born in London, May 12, 1794. He was sent at an early age to Eton, subsequently entered the University of Edinburgh, at the same time was placed under the tuition of the late eminent Bishop Sanford, and afterwards of Robert Buchanan, present professor of rhetoric and logic at the University of Glasgow.

In 1810 he commenced his military career in the 2nd Life Guards; in the following year became Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon, or Carabiniers; and in 1812 accompanied his father as aide-de-camp, when that distinguished general and diplomatist, who had been Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and Ambassador to Sweden, was sent as plenipotentiary to Russia to conclude a peace with the Emperor Alexander. He arrived at St. Petersburg, when, after the battle of Borodino, on the 7th of September, 1812, the French were in occupation of Moscow.

In January, 1813, the Emperor Alexander took the field in person. On the 2d of March—the day after the signing of the treaty of Kalisch, which united the King of Prussia with the allies—Lord Cathcart joined him, and about the end of the month the subject of our memoir, then a Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons, and in his nineteenth year, joined the Imperial head-quarters, and throughout the whole of the eventful campaigns of 1813 in Germany, and 1814 in France, was with the grand army, and had thus the advantage of being present at the battles of Lützen on the 2d, Bautzen on the 20th and 21st of May, Dresden and Culm on the 27th and 29th of August; the battles round Leipsic on the 16th and 18th of October, and subsequently the battles of Brienne, Bar-sur-Aube, Arcis-sur-Aube, as well as numerous minor incidental affairs, and finally at the taking of Paris.

In five of the above battles, and with various fortune, Napoleon commanded in person. General Cathcart published in 1850, at Murray's, a volume of commentaries on these campaigns, which proves that, though at the eventful period so young an officer, he was an earnest observer of the lessons in the art of war furnished in the several hard-fought fields from May to November, 1813, when Napoleon (with the broken remnant of the vast army which, to the amazement of all Europe, he had brought into Germany after the terrible disasters of the Russian campaign) was compelled, with the shadows of his coming fall gathering thick around him, to recross the Rhine. The volume is especially interesting from the fact that it follows solely the strategic line of operations on which the two grand armies stood opposed to each other; and by help of the diagrams not only of the relative positions of the armies at critical periods, and the order of the several battles, but also of the strategic errors of Napoleon which sealed his ruin in that campaign, the quite un-



professional reader is enabled to follow the forces through all the movements and fortunes of the war. The work is rendered the more valuable by a few introductory pages, which explain the several systems of discipline amongst the various nations of the Allies and their enemies, and exhibit the influence of the national character of the different corps under the several circumstances of attack, defeat, and during long and arduous marches. The rapid movement and large reserve system of Napoleon is contrasted with the slow movement and line system first formed by Gustavus Adolphus, and acted upon in all the armies of the world until Napoleon was driven upon the new system, partly by the fraternity and equality notions, so adverse to discipline, but universal among his multitude of conscripts—partly by the impossibility of bringing into perfect order such enormous masses of troops as his ambition and impetuosity rendered essential.

The book is a plain soldier-like chapter of history, written by an eyewitness, who never in a single instance allows himself to be tempted by opportunities for brilliant description from the force of purely professional narrative. The facts were noted at the time as a sailor would note them in his log-book. The author had peculiar advantages as to plans of action, strategic intentions, &c., and has only at length published his commentaries, because this German campaign, the true field of Napoleon's fall, has been hitherto well-nigh hidden from historic sight between the terrible disasters to the French of the winter of Russia, and the glories to the Allies of the hundred days.

After the peace of 1814, the subject of our memoir accompanied his father (who was one of the three plenipotentiaries charged with the interests of the British empire) to the Congress at Vienna; and, being in that city when Napoleon escaped from Elba, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp by the Duke of Wellington, and in that capacity, accompanying the field-marshal to Brussels, was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and on the day after the battle was appointed by his Grace full aide-de-camp, in succession to one of those who fell on that ever-memorable occasion. He continued on the staff of the Duke to the end of the service of the Army of Occupation, and was reappointed when his Grace accepted the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, under the Liverpool Administration. The young officer having now attained the rank of captain, accompanied his Grace to the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818; Verona, in 1822; and to Prussia, 1826. But, during the twelve years that he held the post of aide-de-camp to the Duke, he was almost constantly engaged on regimental duty with the 7th Hussars, which he entered in 1819. In 1828 he was gazetted to the command of the 57th Foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and for about seven years served in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica. In 1834 he retired on half-pay; but in 1837, in consequence of the outbreak in Canada, was again called into active service, and it deserves mention that on that occasion he left England on a three days' notice. In 1848, two cavalry regiments, the King's Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars, were sent out: Colonel Cathcart was appointed to the command of the former regiment, and subse-

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE CATHCART, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET



THE ROYAL THEATRICALS, IN THE RUBENS ROOM, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

quently as senior officer was placed in command of all the troops, regular as well as irregular, south of the river St. Lawrence, amounting to about 6000 men. Here he was called upon for incessant activity, in protecting the whole line of frontier of Lower Canada, towards the States of Vermont and New York, from the perpetual inroads of the refugees and sympathisers, who, very much after the present manner of the Kaffirs, employed themselves in sudden burning and plundering expeditions. Nor was it only as commander, but also as magistrate, that Colonel Cathcart was instrumental in carrying out the views of Lord Seaton, then Governor of Canada, and by which the disturbed districts were tranquillized and rendered secure.

Having thus commanded the King's Guards for upwards of six years, and brought the regiment with a large portion of their horses back to England, Colonel Cathcart, in 1844, again retired on half-pay. In 1846, a vacancy occurred in the establishment of the Tower; the Duke of Wellington, as Constable, recommended him to her Majesty for the post of Deputy-Lieutenant, an appointment which he still holds. His services in Canada probably procured him the unsolicited and altogether unexpected offer of the Governorship and command at the Cape, which, notwithstanding the present perplexing aspect of affairs, both of war and state, he at once accepted. His work to which we have above referred proves him an officer of great military ability; and the straggling Canadian frontier was no bad school of practice for the Cape. Our Portrait shows that the General, not yet past his prime, is still active, hale, and full of energy; and we can but wish him the speedy establishment of a peace where, in a desultory, harassing, and wasteful contest with savages, the laurels of war must at best be few. He takes his departure this day (Saturday) in H.M. steam-ship *Hydra*, Captain Belgrave.

Major-General Cathcart married, May 12, 1824, Lady Georgiana Greville, daughter of Louisa, Countess of Mansfield.

WINDSOR ROYAL THEATRICALS.

On Friday week the fourth dramatic performance took place. The play was Mr. Planché's "Jacobite," followed by Mr. T. H. Bayly's "Swiss Cottage." The parts were filled according to the following programmes:—

THE JACOBITE.

Sir Richard Wroughton, Bart.	Mr. Ryder.
Major Murray	Mr. Alfred Wigan.
John Duck	Mr. Buckstone.
Ralph (a servant)	Mr. Clark.
Corporal	Mr. Coe.
Lady Somersford	Miss Murray.
Widow Pottle (Landlady of "The Crooked Billet")	Mrs. Stanley.
Patty (her daughter)	Miss Robertson.

Soldiers, &c.

THE SWISS COTTAGE; OR, WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

Natz Tiek (a young farmer)	Mr. Keeley.
Max (a Swiss soldier)	Mr. Alfred Wigan.
Lisette Gelerstein (Sister of Max)	Mrs. Keeley.
Louise	Miss Vivian.
Janet	Miss Daly.

Swiss Soldiers—Mr. Daly, Mr. Rolleston, Mr. Collis, Mr. Haines, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Parsloe.
Swiss Peasants—Miss Desborough, Miss E. Lovel, Miss Walstein, Miss Murray, Miss Sturtin, and Miss Newman.

About eight o'clock her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the elder Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, entered the Rubens Room from the north corridor, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Truro, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Aberdeen, Field-Marshal Count Nugent, the Countess of Selburne, Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. Fox Maule and the Hon. Mrs. Fox Maule, Colonel Count A. Nugent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty was attended by the Lady in Waiting, the two Maids of Honour, the Lord in Waiting, the Master of the Household, the Groom in Waiting, and the Equerry in Waiting.

Prince Albert was attended by his Equerry in Waiting, and the Duchess of Kent was attended by her Lady in Waiting and the Baroness de Speth.

In addition to the visitors staying at the Castle, a large party of the nobility and gentry had the honour of receiving invitations to witness the performances.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

There was an immense auditory assembled on Tuesday night, for the second representation of Auber's "Fra Diavolo." Owing to recent disappointments, a scene had been anticipated, and the reception of Mr. Sims Reeves was not unmixed with sounds disagreeable to "ears polite;" but his excellent singing and acting quite restored good humour before the close of the opera, which, being also spiritedly sustained by Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss P. Horton, and Mr. Whitworth, went off brilliantly. Mr. W. H. Payne having assumed the part of *Beppo*, the addition of this thorough artist in the cast was valuable.

On Wednesday, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was given for the fifth time, with Mdlle. Evénina Garcia, Miss Crichton, M. Félor, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Drayton.

Next week we shall notice the production of the new ballet, "Vert-Vert," in which Mdlle. Plunkett makes her debut.

Balfé's new opera is in active preparation. The new *prima donna*, Miss Crichton, and Mrs. Sims Reeves will sustain the principal parts.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The reading of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," on Tuesday night, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, was a high intellectual treat. To each character individuality and vitality were imparted, by the tact, taste, and judgment of the fair reader. The stately dignity of *Theseus* was nobly depicted; the attributes of *Hermia* and *Helena* were no less admirably developed—their quarrel scene, in the third act, was intimately given; *Lysander* and *Demetrius* were no less skillfully individualised. But the most surprising points in the reading of Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in whom the lofty tragications of the play, the illustrations, *Bottom*, were indicated in the comic situations of the play. The illustrations, *Bottom*, was thoroughly lifelike. It is scarcely to be conceived how the drolleries of *Quince* and his comrades could be so vividly presented to the mind's eye by a lady, seated at a table, simply reading from a book; but so it was: Mrs. Fanny Kemble by a judicious change of voice, variety of expression, and appropriate action, manages to identify her hearers with the dramatic colouring of the entire comedy. The fairy world passes before you, in "dawn, forest, and mead," in charming revelry; *Overton* and *Titania*, glorious *Robin Goodfellow*, and the frolicsome *Puck* are marvellously conjured up; the imagination runs riot in their contemplation without being shocked by the stage delineations of gauze, so annoyingly of the "earth earthy;" the poetry of the immortal master-mind being majestically conspicuous in its own purity, in its simple and symmetrical solemnity.

The admiration of a numerous auditory, deeply impressed with the mental grasp of her subject by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, was testified earnestly and frequently. One striking novelty in the reading was, that it was accompanied with Mendelssohn's music. At the age of sixteen the immortal composer wrote the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." In 1843, eighteen years afterwards, he completed the music to the play, comprising the exquisitely playful scherzo, the fairy march of *Overton* and *Titania* and their train; the charming two-part song and chorus, "Ye spotted snakes;" the lovely andante describing *Overton* squeezing the flower on *Titania's* eyebrows; the interlude, *Hermia* seeking *Lysander* and losing herself in the wood; the allegro, *Puck* listening to *Bottom* and players; the romantic and tender nocturno, *Lysander*, *Hermia*, and *Helena* sleeping; the andante *Overton* awaking *Titania*; the gorgeous wedding march; the allegro to the prologue and play; the dance of clowns; the allegro vivace and chorus, "Through the house." Of this wondrously enchanting music, the musical public are only familiar with the overture, scherzo, nocturno, and wedding march. Mr. Lucas conducted a band of about 35 players, including Tolbecque, Plet, Howell, Pratten, Nicholson, Barrett, Baumann, Lazarus, C. and T. Harper, Chipp, Pratten, and Antoine. The orchestral pieces were pretty steadily executed, the march being encored; but the choruses of 16 female voices was weak, and at faint at times. We fear it had not paid due attention to *Titania's* advice:—

First rehearse this song by rote:
To each word a warbling note;
Heard to hand, with fairy grace,
Will we sing, and bless this place.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Stirling Coyne had a new farce on Saturday, entitled "A Duel in the Dark," produced. The interest lies between Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Buckstone, and the scene at Dieppe, where Mr. and Mrs. Greenfinch are staying. The gentleman is a flirt, and the lady a domestic reformer, who undertakes her husband's cure, by disguising herself as a French countess, a virago, who, notwithstanding her reticulate contains pistols, proves attractive to a traveller in search of a sensation. Under this lady's terrible influence *Greenfinch* is afraid to acknowledge his wife when she reappears in her own person. Soon after Mrs. Greenfinch assumes a fresh disguise, pretending to be her own husband, and in that character challenging Mr. Greenfinch to a duel, which he insists shall be in the dark, purposing to protect himself by a Dutch stove. However, Mrs. Greenfinch pretends to be wounded; and, after the situation has been fully

exhausted, a series of amusing and humorous horrors is terminated by the requisite explanations. The piece was perfectly successful, and elicited much merriment.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

A new Neapolitan grotesque *divertissement*, under the title of "Arlecchino Fortunato," has been added to the amusements—a puppet copy of an Italian pantomime. *Columbina*, *Arlecchino*, *Pantalone*, and *Pierrot*, with *Fato Benefico* and *Fato Malefico*, assisted by sprite *Saltarello*, went admirably through the usual stage tricks and transformations; and the last executed some astonishing performances with a hoop, in a manner to secure public approbation.

MUSIC.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett commenced his eighth annual series of classical pianoforte evenings on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He performed with Sainon (violin) and Piatti (violinello) in Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70; with Sainon in J. S. Bach's duo in A; with Piatti in Beethoven's sonata in C, Op. 102; and with Sainon and Piatti in his own trio in A, Op. 26. Besides these pieces, Mr. W. S. Bennett played pianoforte *soit* by Mozart and Mendelssohn. There was nothing novel in the above selections, which have been heard at his concerts in former seasons: the execution, as usual, was admirable. Miss Laura Baxter was the vocalist. For the next meeting, on the 24th inst., we are at length promised a new work by an eminent composer, being a MS. sonata duo for pianoforte and violinello. He will also play for the first time in J. S. Bach's concerto in A minor, for pianoforte, violin, and flute obligato, with quartet accompaniments, aided by Molière, Piatti, and Pratten.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union had a third concert at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night. Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Land, Travers, and Phillips, were the vocalists.

Mr. W. Binfield gave his first recitation of Chamber Music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Tuesday, assisted by the Misses Pyne, Misses Margaret and L. Messrs. W., R. H., and A. Binfield.

Miss Julia Bleaden, the vocalist, gave her annual concert at the London Tavern on Thursday.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper commenced his annual series of pianoforte *soirées* on Thursday.

Last night the Sacred Harmonic Society performed Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Mrs. Endersohn singing the principal soprano part: the other vocalists were Miss Amy Dolby, a *débutante*, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Walker, Mr. A. Novello, Mr. Smythson, and Mr. Phillips.

Next week's musical arrangements will comprise the fourth and last meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union on Monday; the third of Mr. Aguilar's *soirées classiques*, the first of M. Billet's pianoforte performances at St. Martin's-hall, on Tuesday; the City Wednesday Concerts, on the 11th, and Mr. Stammers' concert the same evening; and Mr. Ella's second Musical Winter Evening, on Thursday. M. Silas will perform at the last-mentioned concert his new pianoforte trio, with Sainon and Piatti; and Gounod's compositions, the "Songs of France," will be sung by Mr. Swift, the new tenor.

DEATH OF MISS ANNIE ROMER.—This promising young vocalist died last Sunday, at the house of Mr. Hogg, the surgeon, of Gower-street, where she was on a visit, after an illness of only a few hours. Miss A. Romer was daughter of Mr. Thomas Romer of Liverpool, cousin of Miss Romer of Drury-lane Theatre, and sister of Mr. Travers and Mr. Charles Romer, the tenors. Having at an early age displayed great talent for music, and being possessed of a remarkably fine voice, Miss A. Romer was placed in the Royal Academy of Music. She made her first appearance on the London stage at the Princess Theatre, as *Adalgisa*, to Miss Bassano's *Norma*. She subsequently became a member of the Haymarket establishment. Her last engagement was at the Surrey Theatre. It is scarcely twelve months since she was married to Mr. William Brough, the elder of the Brothers Brough, the well-known dramatic authors, and it was at the christening of her child that she was seized with inflammation of the chest, which terminated so fatally, at the age of 24.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The history of the brothers "Ricci" continues to be a comedy of errors. It was first announced that Luigi Ricci was dead; and then the notice was corrected, and it was stated that it was Frederick Ricci who had expired on his way to Russia. Now it turns out that Frederick Ricci, who was left for dead, has recovered, and both the brother composers are still alive, to delight the musical public with more operas. Luigi Ricci is Director of Music at Odessa, where by this time Frederick has joined him.

M. Servais, one of the most accomplished violinists in Europe, is expected in London during the season. He is now at St. Petersburg, giving farewell concerts. His tone is magnificent, and his command of the instrument wonderful. Another great violinist, M. Franchomme, of Paris, is likely to come to London.

M. Léonard, an accomplished violinist of the Belgian school, and one of the most finished players of chamber music, is going to Russia, after giving a concert in Paris. He is the husband of Antonia de Mendi, the cousin of Viardot and Malibran, whose singing of Spanish romances, a few seasons since, was so much admired. Beethoven's "Fidelio" was produced last Saturday night, at the Théâtre des Italiens, with Mdlle. Cruvelli, with the greatest success: Mdlle. Corbani delighted the public in *Adina*, in the "Elisir d'Amore." Scribe and Halévy's "Juif Errant" will be produced at the Grand Opera in a few days. Mdlle. Albani is now in Madrid. Mdlle. Vera is *prima donna* at Barcelona.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The coursing fixtures for the ensuing week are more numerous than interesting. They commence on Monday with the Newmarket Club Meeting, which, with a new and untired judge, promises three or four days sport. Blackpool and workington came off on Monday and Tuesday; Mulgrave (Whitby) and Newhall-cross (Nantwich), on Wednesday; Baldock, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Everley (Amesbury), on Thursday and two following days. The Carmarthen-shire flat and steeple races take place on Monday and Tuesday, and the Fyde steeplechases on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting ranged over a variety of events, but was of importance only in its results on the Chester Cup and Derby horses, several of whom will be found to have improved on the previous quotations. We give the closing prices:—

2 to 1 agst High Sheriff (t)	9 to 2 agst Ianthe
3 to 1 — Lady Agnes (t)	6 to 1 — Maid of Lincoln
5 to 2 agst f. Horton Yates' dam	8 to 1 agst Poetess
3 to 1 — Broughton	
LINCOLN TRIAL STAKES.	
3 to 1 agst Maria Monk	
LINCOLN TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.	
3 to 1 agst Scarecrow (t)	40 to 1 agst Neatham (t)
25 to 1 — Confessor	40 to 1 — High Sheriff (t)
30 to 1 — Grand Duke (t)	40 to 1 — Merry Bird (t)
33 to 1 — Azisio (t)	50 to 1 — 11 Lombard (t)
50 to 1 agst Hippolytus (t)	
LINCOLN STEEPLECHASE.	
3 to 1 agst Scarecrow (t)	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
Offers to take 20 to 1 about Hesse Homburg.	
CHESTER CUP.	
17 to 1 agst Nancy	15 to 1 agst Claverhouse (t)
25 to 1 — Confessor	20 to 1 — Lapidist (t)
30 to 1 — Grand Duke (t)	20 to 1 — Alfred the Grt (t)
33 to 1 — Azisio (t)	50 to 1 agst Ambrose
8 to 1 agst Hobbis Noble (t)	20 to 1 agst Filius
12 to 1 — Augur	25 to 1 — Homebrewed
14 to 1 — Orello (t)	30 to 1 — C Baron Nicholson

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 7 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Pilling's High Sheriff (Charlton), 1. Mr. Morris's Hungerford (Basham), 2.
FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Taylor's Bedford (A. Taylor), 1. Captain Little's Bullfinch (Oliver), 2.
LINCOLN STEEPLECHASE of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Bourke's Carrig (Wynne), 1. Mr. Higgins's Johnnie Barrie (Thrift), 2.
HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. Lamplough's The Riever (J. Lamplough), 1. Mr. Land's The General (Olliver), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added.—Mr. Wright's Broughton (Charlton), 1. Mr. J. Dawson nd Antovera (Arnold), 2.
HANDICAP, of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added.—Mr. G. Simpson's View Halloo (Charlton), 1. Mr. Morris's Hungerford (Basham), 2.
SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added.—Mr. E. R. Clark's Edward of York (T. Smith), 1. Mr. Whiting's Dame Tattle (Aspinall), 2.
MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added.—Mr. Cunningham's Little Queen (Frisby), 1. Mr. Gordon's Ex-Minister (Goodman), 2.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Mr. Kilburn has recently had the honour of attending at Windsor Castle, by command of her Majesty, to execute Daguerreotype portraits of the Royal children.

FREE ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The public will be admitted, gratis, to view the House of Lords every Saturday during the session, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock, by tickets, to be obtained at the Lord Great Chamberlain's office any Saturday, from 11 till 4 o'clock.

A number of Dominicans, wearing a long white dress covered with a black cloak, were on Wednesday seen walking in the streets of the metropolis. The strangeness of their costume attracted general notice. It is to this order that the Abbé Lacordaire belongs.

The sergeants and men of the police force doing duty in the vicinity of Woolwich were drilled on Wednesday for one hour, on the dockyard battalion parade-ground, and they are to assemble three times in each week for the same purpose until further orders.

The Queen's speech, telegraphed to Holyhead, was received in Dublin, notwithstanding the extreme boisterousness of the weather, at a few minutes past eleven on Tuesday night.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the thirty-first annual meeting of the governors and patrons of this institution, which offers a refuge for sick and diseased seamen of all nations on board the *Dreadnought*, off Greenwich, was held at the society's offices, 74, King William-street, City; Mr. John Wild in the chair. The report stated, that the provision in the act, by which a sum not exceeding £550 was to be paid by the Board of Trade for seven years, had been duly carried out, and two quarterly payments received. Among the legacies bequeathed during the past year was one of £100 from the executors of Vice-Admiral Bonville; and the successful exertions of Mr. K. Green, the extensive shipbuilder, of Blackwall, to add to the funds of the society, by holding a fancy fair on board two of his ships, the receipts from which amounted to £1000, were gratefully acknowledged. The number of patients admitted during the past year has been 2413; out-patients, 1642; entire number from the formation of the hospital in 1821, 65,587; of whom 3159 were in the Royal navy, and 1798 in the East India Company's service, while no fewer than 60,630 belonged to merchant vessels of different nations. The financial account showed the receipts for the year to have been £9298 4s. 8d., and the charges on shore and afloat £5065 2s. 1d.; and £3000 of the society's funds had been devoted to the purchase of stock. It was stated that Prince Albert, though declining to become president in the room of the late Lord Melville, had subscribed 100 guineas to the funds, her Majesty also being a subscriber to a like amount. A vote of thanks to the auditors, Messrs. Soanes and Walton, and a similar compliment to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

RELIEF OF HIGHLAND DISTRESS.—At a meeting of the Highland Industrial Relief Committee, held at 18, Parliament-street, on Tuesday last—Cluny McPherson in the chair—the treasurer was authorised to exhaust the existing balance at the banker's by forwarding to the destitute districts upwards of £200 to be applied in immediate relief; and arrangements were made for opening a *dépôt* in London for the exhibition and sale of goods received in return. Amongst those present at the meeting were, Sir James Clarke, Bart., M.D.; Col. Sir Duncan McDougall, Bart.; Charles Forbes, Esq. (of Asloway); Capt. A. McDonald; George Bain, Esq., Hon. Secretary of the Highland Society of London; and Chas. Bond, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Patriotic and Industrial Society of Scotland. The latter gentleman produced a report which confirmed the existence of severe distress.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the governors and committee of this useful charity, which was founded in the year 1847, for granting pensions and giving relief to decayed members of the building trades, was held on Monday at their offices, New Oxford-street; Mr. George Bird, treasurer, in the chair. The report stated, that there are now on the funds of the society eight males and four females, and that the directors intend to hold another election in May next, owing to the large number of pressing applications.

BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a general meeting of the proprietors, held on Tuesday, at the Royal Exchange offices—Mr. Geisenberg in the chair—it was announced that the works between Liverpool and Hull and between Leeds and Newcastle were being rapidly proceeded with, and it was expected that a considerable portion of the line would be opened in March. The company's bill would be brought into Parliament in a few days. The old Electric Telegraph Company and the Midland company had severally petitioned against the British Electric Telegraph Company, the old company alleging that they had made agreements with various railway companies for the special purposes of excluding them and keeping up a monopoly. The Midland company were large shareholders in the old telegraph company. There was also a petition from the South-Eastern company against the bill. A resolution was passed authorising the directors to borrow from time to time, under the powers of the act, such sum or sums as might be required for the purposes of the company.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.—A public meeting, convened by the Patent Law Amendment Association, was held on Monday evening, at the Belle Sauvage Hotel, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of receiving a report of the progress of the question. Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., occupied the chair. The report stated that the large sum of £400 was required to be paid by the inventor before he could secure the property in his own invention for the United Kingdom; whereas an outlay of less than £10 would secure a patent in either France, Belgium, Holland, or America. It was announced, in a letter written by Mr. James Booth, from the office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill into Parliament early this session for the amendment of the law of patents. Resolutions enunciated by the objects of the society were agreed to.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE.—On Monday the general meeting of this society for general life assurance was held at the offices, 167, Fleet-street; O. Farren, Esq., chairman. The report stated that the guarantee fund amounted to £457,229; that the new policy premiums during the year 1851 amounted to £13,159; renewal premiums, £229,237; profit and loss account, less commission, £293,514; making in the year £465,911, which, added to the assurance fund of £3,122,348, made a total of £3,528,399. The disbursements during the year (including management, £6488; claims on deaths, &c., £142,353; surrendered policies, £7593; law charges, £291; bonuses, £38,525) amounted to £195,152. Balance of assets, £3333 14s. 6d., as assets invested on mortgages, stock, &c.; besides £27,865 surplus assets belonging to the general fund, and £10,144 for the bankers, also included in the investments. The directors would be enabled to give a further bonus of 2s. 6d. a share in addition to the septennial bonus and the usual dividend. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and thanks voted to the directors and officers for their able management.

WEST LONDON FREEHOLD LAND ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held on Monday night by the members of this association, and other persons, at the Commercial-hall, King's-road, Chelsea; Mr. T. Gaskell, president, in the chair. It appeared, that, although the association has been scarcely six months in existence, 709 shares, of £30 each, have been taken up by 293 members. The meeting was addressed by Mr. F. Gaskell, the treasurer, and Mr. Sadler, M.P., in support of the establishment of such societies.

HOME COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of explaining the objects and principles of the society; Lord D. Stuart, M.P., presided. Resolutions supporting the principles of such societies, as being well calculated to promote the elevation and improvement of the industrial classes, were unanimously agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Several meetings have been held during the week in the metropolis for the purpose of promoting a comprehensive measure of Parliamentary reform. In the important parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras the meetings on the subject took place on Monday. At the former the chair was taken by T. K. Pritchard, Esq. Amongst those present were Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Sir Charles Napier, &c. Resolutions were passed, requesting their members to use their endeavours to obtain such a reform of the House of Commons as was embodied in the principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and a petition upon the subject was agreed to. In St. Pancras the meeting was presided over by Mr. T. E. Baker, one of the churchwardens, when similar resolutions were adopted.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday evening—J. Simpson, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair—the discussion was renewed on Mr. Jee's paper "On the Cast Iron Viaduct erected at Manchester, forming part of the joint station of the London and North-Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways." Mr. Hawkshaw described a nearly similar structure which had been erected at Salford in 1842, forming a junction between the Liverpool and Manchester, the Manchester and Leeds, and Bolton Railways. Some interesting experiments on the strength of the girders were given, and the ingenious steelyard lever testing machine was described. The question then turned upon the peculiar form of the wrought-iron girder-bridge over Store-street. From minute calculations which were given, it appeared that this bridge was, foot for foot, as strong and stiff as wrought-iron, cellular-top, tubular girders of the ordinary form; and though, in this instance, the size of the cylindrical top, which was required to be large enough to admit a man for painting the inside, and for necessary repairs, might seem disproportioned to the depth of the girder, yet this would not be the case if the span and depth of the girder were increased, as the cylindrical top might still remain of the same size. Doubts were raised as to whether painting was the best mode of protecting wrought iron from oxidation; and it was suggested, as an improvement, that the iron should, in the first instance, be thoroughly cleaned, and plunged at a low heat in common oil, and then dried. An alloy of cast iron, containing a small portion of tin, was also said to prevent effectually the injurious effects of oxidation. The method of combining wrought with cast-iron, by Stirling's process, was also described, and the great tenacity and strength of the metal was fully admitted. At the monthly ballot the following candidates were duly elected:—Capt. Claxton, R.N.; Lieut. Fraser, B.E.; Lieut. Kendall, B.E.; Capt. Owen, R.E.; and Mr. Peter Paterson, as Associates.

BANKING INSTITUTE.—EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The third monthly meeting of the members of this institute took place on Tuesday, at their rooms, in Threadneedle-street; Sir Moses Montefiore in the chair. Mr. Dalton, the honorary secretary, read a paper upon the subject of the recent discoveries of gold in California and Australia. He stated that, from the information received, he had no doubt that the supplies of gold from both of these regions would be increased. From the month of July, when the gold was first discovered in Australia, down to the 3d of September following, more than £100,000 worth had been brought into Sydney. The quantity of gold obtained from California last year amounted to about 20,000,000 dollars. The result of these receipts, he thought, would be an increase of gold in the Bank of England; the reduction of interest, which had already begun to take place; an increase in the price of commodities and the rates of labour, and a consequent reduction in the value of money, and of fixed incomes arising from the funds and other securities bearing interest. A discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Tennant expressed an opinion that many of the gold companies now forming would have reason hereafter to regret their speculations, as was the case in regard to the mine discovered in Brazil in 1824. He believed, from what he had seen and heard, and from the specimens which had lately come from Australia, that they were daily throwing away more valuable articles than the gold—many of the specimens he had witnessed being crystallised, and some of them presenting diamonds with the ore. Mr. Catherwood said that there were from 180,000 to 200,000 persons engaged in the gold-mining districts in California, whose average earnings did not amount to more than 7s. or 8s. a day. After some further conversation, the business of the evening terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Dalton and to the chairman.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the annual court of the governors of this hospital was held in the board-room; Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., in the chair. The income of the charity exhibited a falling off of £600 last, in the chair. The income of the charity exhibited a falling off of £600 last, in the chair. The income of the charity exhibited a falling off of £600 last, in the chair.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The late John Roberts, Esq., has left a legacy of one hundred guineas to the above-named charitable institution.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the London Tavern—John Sadler, Esq., presiding—when a report was presented, which stated that the net profits for the half-year ending 31st December, 1851, amounted to £1301 14s. 9d. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a bonus payment of one per cent. both free from income-tax, leaving a balance of £2230 1s. 3d. of one per cent. both free from income-tax, leaving a balance of £2230 1s. 3d. of one per cent. both free from income-tax, leaving a balance of £2230 1s. 3d.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this charity was held at the London Tavern; W. Cotton, Esq., presiding. The report stated that during the past year 2456 women had been delivered by the medical officers of the charity, being 408 less than in the preceding year. The decrease being caused by six tickets being taken to each governor instead of eight, in consequence of a debt existing against the charity. The receipts for the year amounted to £2299 2s. 10d.; and the expenditure, including the purchase of £876 in the three per cent. and the extinction of the debt of £377 17s. 11d., to £2276 12s. 3d., leaving a balance of £22 10s. 7d. to the credit of the charity. The superannuation fund for the midwives amounted to £591, and there were now five pensioners upon it, receiving £1 a month each. The report was adopted.

ALMSHOUSE FOR DISTRESSED FOREIGNERS.—On Thursday a special meeting of the governors of the Society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held in the offices, London-wall (John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair), when it having been reported that £950 had been expended in the purchase of a site for the almshouses, on Knight's Hill, Norwood, it was resolved at once to proceed with the erection of three groups of houses, which will cost £3000. The available funds at present in the hands of the society amount only to £2700.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE.—On Thursday a meeting of this society took place at the residence of the treasurer, Sir Alexander Morrison, M.D., in Cavendish-square, when Edward Wyndham, Esq., was elected president in the room of the late Earl of Shaftesbury. First-class awards were granted to George Pratt and Jane Goss, who have been respectively 19 and 28 years in Bethlehem Hospital, for long and meritorious service. Second-class awards were given to Joshua Wright, 12 years at the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, and —Bell, for 26 years' service at Fisherton House Asylum, Salisbury. The award of the prize of 20 guineas for the best essay on the "Personal Restraint of the Insane" was left over for the decision at the next meeting of the society, which will take place in April.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUBS.—A body of influential gentlemen, at the West-End, have for the last few days been busily engaged in forming an association having for its object the establishment of rifle clubs in the various districts of London. A numerous meeting was held on Thursday evening last at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, when various resolutions were carried, and a committee formed for the purpose of developing its plans. We understand that it is the intention of the committee to raise subscriptions for the purpose of procuring rifles for the use of such members as may be unable or indisposed to purchase them. Among the first subscriptions received for carrying out this object was one of £5 from Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, and another of the same amount from the Post Laureate himself.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE TO THE PUBLIC.—On Saturday the building passed formally from the Royal Commissioners into the hands of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors; and all the articles remaining outside being the property of the Royal Commission, and such as are not required for the purpose of a national museum will be sold, and their proceeds added to the general fund. The gratuitous admission of the public commenced on Monday, by ticket, to be obtained on application from the Royal Commissioners or the contractors; the number to be limited till after the visits of the Queen and members of Parliament.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening a highly interesting lecture on glass was delivered by Mr. Apsey Pellatt, before a numerous audience, at this institution. Mr. Pellatt, by the aid of illustrative diagrams and models in various stages of preparation, exhibited the whole process by which a wineglass, vase, decanter, or other vessel was brought to the shape and pattern in which it came into domestic use. He gave some account of works which he had seen at Venice and Bohemia; and, whilst contrasting the rate of wages in Bohemia and in England, stated that where expense was not objected to, and expedition required, the same perfection, even in the fine art department, could be obtained here as elsewhere.

EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—Deputations from the parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras waited upon Lord J. Russell on Saturday, on the above subject. They were headed respectively by Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., and Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. Memorials were presented to his Lordship praying for the introduction of a bill, early in the next session, enabling the parish authorities to raise money and to levy rates for the purchasing of sites for extramural interments; for the appointment, likewise, of a chaplain; and for the establishing of a scale of fees and charges to be placed under local control. Lord J. Russell, in reply, said that the general principle of the measure to be produced was agreed upon by the Government, and that Lord Seymour was charged with the duty of preparing the bill. Notwithstanding many difficulties in the way, he trusted that the measure about to be introduced would prove satisfactory. So far from its being the object of the Government to have any control in these matters, they felt that they had quite enough to do already. It was, therefore, far from their wish to be encumbered with them.

THE MUMMY FOUND IN ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT.—On Saturday a minute examination of the mummy found a few days since took place in the presence of a deputation of members of the Antiquarian Society, amongst whom were Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Franks, of the antiquarian department of the British Museum, Mr. Prior, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Akerman, the secretary of the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Barry, the architect, was in attendance. Mr. Pettigrew and his son undertook to unroll the body, which was removed from its narrow cell and placed upon a bench. An incision having been made down the centre of the abdomen, and in a lateral direction round the skull, a layer of five thick canvas cloths was removed from off the face. A second series bound round by string having then presented themselves, they were in due course loosened, and the face was disclosed in a most remarkable state of preservation. The cartilage of the nose was not at all decayed, and, with the lips and other portions of the face, remained perfectly flexible to the touch. Even the expression of the countenance was in a degree retained, and it was remarked that identity of the individual would not have been impossible had any compeer of his venerable age been present. The stomach was found to have retreated from the cloth, and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, nor was any mark leading to an identity of the individual found. The body measured 5 feet 11 inches in length; and, judging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which in the lower jaw were much worn, must have been that of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been stepped in wax; and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The crozier was entirely of oak, with an elaborately carved crook—the whole measuring six feet two inches in length. It may be stated that the gentlemen present unanimously agreed that the presumption of its being Lydwile, Bishop of St. David's, who died about the middle of the fifteenth century, was almost indisputable. The examination having been completed, the remains were placed in a strong iron coffin, and screwed down.

RATING OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—At a special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, held at the Vestry Hall, Camden-town, on Wednesday, a report was read having reference to the recent proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in connexion with the rating of the London and North-Western Railway. The report complained that the reports in the public press were one-sided, and that, so far from the vestry being chargeable with immorality and injustice, the charge was more properly applicable to the railway company. The figures in the award were found to be wrong, and there was a reduction made of 36 per cent. in the gross estimated rental, which was an injustice on all the rest of the ratepayers, who were only allowed a reduction of 10 per cent. When the company were summoned before a magistrate for non-payment of a subsequent rate, even their own counsel admitted that the arbitrator had made a mistake in the award, and had exceeded the scope of his authority. The report complained of the conduct of Lord Campbell, sitting upon the judicial bench, making the observations he did upon an *ex parte* case, and declared that the Court erroneously assumed that the vestry desired to deny or attempted to escape from the agreement; it was impossible not to perceive that the North-Western Railway Company exercised an influence of a formidable character; but still it would be for the vestry to decide whether it should succumb to this influence, or continue to resist it whenever it was sought to be exercised in a manner injurious to the interests of the general body of the ratepayers.—Mr. Thomas E. Baker, the senior churchwarden, and chairman on the occasion, addressed the meeting in support of the above statements.—Having been followed by several other gentlemen, the report was unanimously adopted.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of deputations from the metropolitan parishes took place at the Marylebone Court-house, to adopt resolutions to be presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works, in relation to the sewerage of the metropolis. The meeting was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen. The resolutions were read and adopted, and the meeting proceeded with the business of the evening, and reported thereon to the meeting for their approbation, and that the deputation should wait upon Lord John Russell to enforce the subject upon the attention of the Government. It was further resolved that Sir B. Hall be requested to make an appointment with Lord John Russell to receive the deputation as early as possible after Wednesday next.—The business then terminated.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—the new commission was opened, and the minutes of the last court were confirmed: A petition was presented from the owners of premises in a portion of Newgate-market, praying permission to slaughter cattle therein, the buildings to be furnished with an abundance of water, and in every respect to be adapted to the requirements of the act. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

NEW RIVER COMPANY.—The very rare occurrence of the offer to public competition of an entire share in the property of this company took place on Tuesday, at the Auction Mart, by Daniel Smith. It was stated by the auctioneer that the property of the company was divided into 72 shares, on which for the last four years an average dividend of £850 had been paid, exclusive of the redeemed land tax of £50 a share paid by the company to its shareholders, making a total of £900 per share per annum, and the dividend for the last 25 years had been regularly and progressively increasing, with the exception of the year 1850, when it fell £30 per share, in consequence of the large amount expended on the improvements of the works; the company supplied 56,000 houses with water, and its gross income was £150,000; and in the course of a few years, from the filling in of leases, an immense rental would be derived from its estates. There being no offer made for the whole share, it was offered in quarters, the first of which realised £4200, the second £4350, the third £4400, and the fourth £450. A perpetual annuity of £250, secured on four shares in the property of the company, was sold for £4550.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT LAMBETH.—On Tuesday the parish Church of Lambeth, which has been entirely rebuilt, was opened with much ceremony by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by a large number of the local clergy. The new edifice is built upon the old foundations, and follows the ancient ground-plan. It consists of a nave, with aisles, clerestory, porch on the south, and a well-proportioned chancel. It is in the early decorated style of architecture. The roof is open and of handsome construction; that of the chancel is vaulted in oak. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop, that in the evening by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple.

M. Cabot, the famous chief of the Icarians, has arrived in town from Paris. He was accompanied to the steam-boat at Calais by the police agents. His absence from France is not voluntary.

FIRE.—At half-past five o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Joseph Addison, known as the Broadwall Steam Saw Mills, situate at 110½, Broadwall, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. Several engines were speedily upon the spot, and a ready supply of water easily procured; but, from the inflammable nature of the materials, and the hold which the conflagration had attained upon a large mass of sawn deals, the firemen were unable to prevent the total destruction of the saw-mills, together with nearly the whole of the contents, in less than an hour. The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is surmised that a spark must have fallen upon the sawdust or shavings on the previous evening before the workmen closed their day's labour, and, after smouldering during the whole of the night, suddenly burst into a flame in the morning. The amount of property destroyed in the present instance must certainly, even upon a low estimate, be at least £1000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, January 31, were—males, 822; females, 794; total, 1616. In the seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average was only 1415. The deaths during the week were—males, 501; females, 501; total, 1002. The official report states that the deaths from all causes registered in the metropolitan districts have shown throughout the four weeks of January a tendency to decline, the numbers returned for these periods having been as follows:—1111, 1096, 1064, and in the week which ended last Saturday, as stated above, 1002. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1845-51, the average number was 1071, and if this be raised in proportion to the increased amount of population now in London, it will become 1178, compared with which the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 176.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29.716 in. The mean temperature was 42.1 deg., or nearly 4 degrees above the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average of corresponding days on every day of the week except Wednesday. On Sunday, Monday, and Friday it was about 6 deg. above the average. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The amount of rain which fell during the week was 0.54 in.

THE PROTECTIONIST PARTY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the members of the Country party who are members of the House of Commons took place at the mansion of the Earl of Derby, St. James's-square. The noble Lord explained, at considerable length, his opinions upon the leading questions which must immediately be discussed in Parliament. The speech of the noble Earl was, in substance, as nearly as possible the same as that delivered by him in the House of Lords the same night.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—A committee of employers has been sitting for the last few days to consider the time when, and the condition under which, the shops should be re-opened, but nothing has transpired with respect to their decision. The position of the workmen remains unchanged; and they appear resolved to maintain their present attitude. The number of men out of employ in the metropolis is nearly the same as last week; viz. about 800 society and 170 non-society men. A large number of the moulders discharged from Penn's factory at Greenwich have obtained employment elsewhere; and the men who formerly worked for Messrs. Easton and Amos, Southwark, have succeeded in obtaining suitable premises in the Mile-end-road and are now actively employed on their own account. According to a letter written by Himm, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at Manchester, dated January 30, it appears that the sum paid on that day to clubmen, non-clubmen, and apprentices amounted to £782 17s. 6d. The writer goes on to say that the trades were with them, and that they were getting more money from them; that there were five public meetings to be held that night in various large towns in the neighbourhood, at each of which deputations from the society were to attend; and that the men were in excellent spirits. The proposed grant of £10,000 for co-operative purposes is said to be affirmed, and measures are being quietly taken towards carrying out the propositions of the executive council of the society. Mr. Gressell, City-road, has offered to advance 5s. to each labourer by way of loan, to be repaid shortly after returning to work. Messrs. Maudslays and Co. intend to allow their men to work by relays of eight men each week. Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill employ three men by turns of about 40 to 50 per night for their lower factory by night, so that each man may hope for one night's pay per fortnight. At their upper factory they give employment three days each week to 15 labourers out of about 45 or 50, so that each man may look for one day's work on an average in three weeks. There are, however, about 1000 men with no other resources but public benevolence. An appeal to the public is put forth on behalf of the unskilled labourers in the iron trade now suffering through the pending claims of the operative engineers. The Eastern Counties Railway is the first railway company to open up a dispute with its engineering workmen, and in the course of a week there will be 200 men turned out, being members of the Amalgamated Society. At a meeting of the members of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers, &c., held on Tuesday at their office in Bucklersbury, it was resolved to open their establishments on Monday next to any or all the operatives required, on each signing a copy of the following declaration:—"I do hereby honestly declare, that I am neither now, nor will I during the continuance of my engagement with my present employers become, a member of or support any society which, directly or indirectly, by its rules, meetings, or funds, professes to control or interfere with the arrangements or regulations of this or any other establishment, the hours or terms of labour, the agreements of employers or employees, or the qualifications or period of service. I do also further declare, that I will not, while in my present employment, call in question the right of any man to follow any honest calling in which he may desire to engage, or of any employer to make what arrangements, and engage what workmen he pleases, upon whatever terms they choose mutually to agree." In Manchester there are about 70 trades societies, and of these about 30 or 40 sent delegates to a meeting at the Brewers' Arms, Oldham-road, a few days ago, where it was resolved to support the engineers in "the present strike against them of their employers." The engineers in employment in Manchester and Salford contributed last week nearly £200. The labourers' funds are, however, coming in very slowly. It was stated on Tuesday that Messrs. Galloway and Co., of Manchester, had taken 40 or 50 society men on, upon the understanding that pending the strike they were to work over-hours when emergencies occurred, receiving double wages for overtime, with an allowance of two hours and a half for refreshment during the night: the agreement to be void should the strike not result in favour of the operatives.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Weld Blundell, of Ince Blundell Hall, Esq., to be sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the ensuing year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Opening at the closing quotation of Saturday, the English Market as the day advanced showed a greater tendency to firmness. The first price of Consols was 96½, and the last quotation 96½; but this quotation was not maintained on Tuesday, although after the publication of the Queen's Speech it was registered for a short time. The closing quotation was 96½ for Money. Great activity prevailed on Wednesday, and some large money purchases induced an advance of ¼ per cent., the last quotation being 96½ for Money and Account. A steady business was done on Thursday, at a trifling decline in prices. The Unfunded Debt has advanced, and India Bonds are firm. India Stock is rather heavy. The closing quotations of the week are—For Bank Stock, 216½; Reduced, 97; Consols, 96½; New Three and a Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 7-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 6-13-16; India Stock, 259; India Bonds, under £1000, 70 prem.; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 62 prem.; £500, ditto, 63 prem.; Ditto, Small, 63 prem.

Considerable activity occurred in the Foreign Funds on Monday, Mexican, Grenada Deferred, and Equador being, however, the favorite stocks dealt in. Equador quoted 4, Grenada ex December Coupons, 14 and 17, and Mexican 31½ to 32½. Less animation prevailed on Tuesday, but Equador advanced to 4½, and Mexican firmly maintained its previous rise, and on Wednesday the market was

generally firm. Spanish Stock declined on Thursday, in consequence of an attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain. The Actives receded to 22½ 23. Mexican bonds are firm at 32 to 32½. The voting of the indemnity money is under the consideration of the United States Legislature. At the close of the week's business the market was a shade flatter, the last prices being for Equador Bonds, 4; Grenada Bonds, ex Dec., 1849, Coupons, 17; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 32½; Russian Bonds, 114; Ditto, 4½ per Cent., 100½; Sardinian Bonds, 87½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 22½; Ditto, Passive, 5; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 40½; Ditto, New Deferred, 17½; Venezuela Bonds, 3½ per Cent., 38; French Rentes, 3 per Cent., 64½; Exchange, 25½, 30c.; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 58½.

Railway Stocks have been tolerably firm during the week, but without any active business doing. The numberless new companies for working gold mines are the means of depressing the value of the shares in the old ones, which, although fluctuating, do not advance. The last prices are:—Aguila Frias, 2 and 2½ pm.; Anglo-California, ½ and ¾ pm.; Nouveau Monde, at ½ pm.; Colonial Gold Company, ¾ pm.; Carson's Creek, ¾ pm.; and Port Philip, par to ½ pm.

RAILWAY ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Eastern Union, B and C, 3½; East Lancashire, 15½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26; Great Northern, 13½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35½; Great Western, 80½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62½; Ditto, Fifths, 5½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 5½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95 ex div.; London and North-Western, 117½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 25; London and South-Western, 87½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland, 50½; North British, 7; North Staffordshire, 8½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15; Scottish Midland, 9½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6½; South-Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 30; West Cornwall, 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Extension, 12½; York and North Midland, 21½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 17½; Northern and Eastern, New, 56½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21; Wilts and Somerset, 92.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian (£3 10s.), 2½; Ditto (£2 17s. paid), 12; Eastern Counties Extension, New 6 per Cent., 11½; Great Northern, 14; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26 shares, 38; Norfolk, Extension, 16½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 104.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11 ex div.; Luxembourg (£13 paid), 3½; Northern of France, 18½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage, have been extremely small, and greatly out of condition, arising from the continued wet weather. The amount of business doing has, therefore, been small, but no change can be noticed in the quotations. From abroad the imports of wheat continue to be small. Fine quality have been offered freely at full prices; but damp parcels have commanded very little attention. Barley has ruled active, at 1s per quarter more than on 1st; whilst malt has been held at the same amount of improvement. Oats, beans, peas, Indian corn and flour, have sold at full currencies, with a fair inquiry.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 47s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling do., 24s to 27s; mashing do., 30s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; brown ditto, 42s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 53s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, now, 25s to 28s; ditto, old, 26s to 30s; grey peas, 24s to 31s; mape, 29s to 32s; white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 33s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 43s; Suffolk, 32s to 36s; stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 36s per 280 lb.—Foreign: American flour, 20s to 24s per barrel; French, 30s to 36s per 250 lb.

The Seed Market.—There is rather more business doing in most seeds, at prices quite equal to those obtained last week.

Linsed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 50s; hompeped, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white do., 6s 6d to 7s. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, now, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £4 10s to £10; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £8 6s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 2s to £4 4s per ton. Canary, 37s to 39s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household bread, 5½d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

Spices.—Pepper, Java, 10s 6d; Siam, 10s 6d; Cloves, 10s 6d; Cinnamon, 10s 6d; Mace, 10s 6d; Beans, 2s 1½d; peas, 2s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 32s 2d; Barley, 27s 1d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 23s 0d; beans, 20s 7d; peas, 20s 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—A fair average business is doing in common sound Congou, at 6½d to 8½d per lb. All other kinds of tea, with which the market is well supplied, move off slowly, at barely late rates.

Sugar.—Dealers continue to purchase only for immediate wants, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower than last week. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 38s to 39s; grany yellow Demerara, 30s to 33s; good yellow Mauritius, 32s to 32s 6d; soft yellow Madras, 24s to 24s 6d; good to fine white Benares, 34s to 36s; and white Brazil, 34s per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 44s to 49s per cwt. English crushed is selling at 27s 6d to 27s; and Dutch, 22s to 28s 6d.

Coffee.—Good old, native Ceylon is dull in sale, at 38s 6d to 39s. Plantation kinds have given way 6d to 1s per cwt.

Rice.—A 1½c advance is in good request, at fully the late improvement in prices.

Provisions.—Irish butter is dull in sale, at barely late rates. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kildare, 7s to 8s; Waterford, 6s to 7s; Cork, 7s to 8s; Limerick, 6s to 6s 6d; and Tralee, 6s 6d per cwt. Foreign has advanced 4s per cwt, the finest Friesland being quoted at 10s to 10s 6d. No change has taken place in the value of English qualities. Bacon is in moderate request. Sizeable Waterford, 42s to 46s; heavy, 43s; Limerick sizeable, 42s; heavy, 40s per cwt. Fine Irish bladdered lard, 54s to 56s; fine kegs, 45s to 50s; and Hambro', 45s to 50s per cwt.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, at further reduced rates. New F I C on the spot, is selling at 30s; and old, 30s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Common fish oils are the turn dealer, with a good consumption demand. Linsed, 25s 6d to 26s; cocco-nut, £1 12s to £1 14s; and palm, £1 7s to £1 10s per cwt. Spermin is quoted at £4 4s to £4s; and Southern, £3 12s to £3 15s per ton.

Spirits.—Several parties of Leeward Island rum have changed hands, at 1s 4d to 1s 5d; and East India, 1s 5d per gallon proof. Brandy is in fair request, and quite as dear as last week. Geneva, 1s 7d to 2s. British-made spirit has advanced 3d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 18s 6d; clover ditto, £3 6s to £4 7s; and straw, £1 0s to £1 7s per load.

Coal.—Carr's Hartley, 13s 6d; Chester Main, 14s; Ord's Main, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 12s 6d; Wylam, 14s 6d; Gosforth, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 13s; Lambton, 16s 9d per ton.

Iron.—For all new hoes, the show of which is very moderate, the demand is firm, at full prices. Yearlings are quite as dear.

Wool.—By private contract about an average business is doing in most kinds of wool, the prices of which are well supported.

Butter.—The supplies being very large for the time of the year, the general demand continues heavy, at barely late rates; viz. 5s per cwt.

Smithfield.—Beef has met a dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. Otherwise, the trade has been in a very sluggish state.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, to sink the oil.

Neigate and Leadwale.—Owing to the large arrival of meat from the country, the trade in these markets has continued heavy, and prices have not been supported.

Beef, from 2s 0d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 30.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut J I Jones to be Cornet, vice Mills.

6th Dragoon Guards: Assist Surg S Moore to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Cameron.

8th Light Dragoons: Ensign R Poore to be Cornet.

20th Foot: Ensign J V D Adair to be Lieut, vice Beatty; Sergeant-Major J Clarke to be Ensign, vice Adair. 32d Foot: Lieut J W Bousfield to be Captain, vice Wemyss; Ensign P J Dunbar to be Lieutenant, vice Bousfield; Ensign J G McDonald Talloch to be Captain, vice Dunbar. 30th Foot: Ensign W G Massey to be Lieutenant, vice Dawkins. 30th Foot: Captain M Geale to be Captain, vice Fleury; Lieutenant G L R Berkeley to be Captain, vice Geale; Ensign A Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Berkeley. 40th Foot: Capt A G Moorhead to be Captain, vice J W Graves. 53th Foot: Lieut W A Filmer to be Captain, vice Warburton; Ensign J K Girdle to be Lieutenant, vice Filmer.

BRIGADE.—Major General the Hon G Cathcart to have the local rank of Lieutenant General at the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies; Captain M Geale to be Major in the Army.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 29.

Royal Artillery: First Lieut C W Grey to be Second Captain, vice Russell; Second Lieut F T Whynes to be First Lieut, vice Grey; Brevet Major T P Flude to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Whynes; Second Captain H P Christie to be Captain, vice Flude; First Lieut F M O'Malley to be Second Captain, vice Christie; Second Lieut J H Blackburne to be First Lieut, vice O'Malley.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W EVANS, Banbury, Oxfordshire, Ironmonger.

BANKRUPT.

G GULL and F D WILSON, Old Broad-street, City, Russia brokers. F WINCH (not Winch, as before stated), Margate, tailor. P PHILLIPS, Crosswall, Lincolnshire, common brewer. J BRUCKWELL, Old Broad-street, City, merchant. G HARRISON, Friar-street, Soho, ironmonger. R HAWKINS, Farnham, Surrey, grocer. R HAYLING, Jun, Hereford, grocer. C WILSON, Coventry, grocer. D MORTON, Walsall, Staffordshire, chemist. T COTTINGHAM, West Bankwith, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant. G CHADFIELD, Manchester, plasterer. P NEWMAN, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, tea-dealer. J W C BREWER, Gloucester, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J FOYER, South Bridge, Edinburgh, hat manufacturer. J HART, Airdrie, distiller.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 19.

Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut William Henry Pengelly to be Captain, vice Berney Varley; First Lieut George Gardner Alexander to be Captain, vice Castings; Second Lieut Archer Croft Critchell to be First Lieutenant, vice Pengelly.—Second Lieut Edward Fitzgerald Frithard to be First Lieutenant, vice Alexander.

BANKRUPT.

RSEWELL, Swaffham, Norfolk, scrivener. T ARNOLD, Elmore, Gloucestershire, timber dealer. J HALL, Hopend, Herefordshire, farmer. T HARRIS, Camborne, Cornwall, grocer. J PADGETT, Idre, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. T BYRON, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE ROYAL PROCESSION SKETCHED FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE FIRST PAGE OF SUPPLEMENT.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

[GRATIS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday her Majesty in person opened the fifth, and, as is generally presumed, the last, Session of the present Parliament.

The day was unusually bright, warm, and cheerful, the sun shining out with a brilliancy which is so usual on the occasions of her Majesty's Royal pageants, that these pleasant exceptions to the general gloominess of our climate are fondly known in popular parlance as "Queen's days."

The throng of orderly well-dressed sight-seekers in the Park, Whitehall, Parliament-street, and the entire line of the Royal procession from the Palace to the Houses of Parliament, was accordingly very great, and has not been equalled in numbers for many years past. Crowd pressed on crowd of persons of all ages and sexes, until the throng became one dense swaying living mass, jammed into every spot available for a view of the *cortège*, which passed slowly along between the countless thousands in the narrow avenue, which was kept by the Royal Guards, cavalry and infantry. Early in the day the Fusiliers marched into Abingdon-street, and occupied the whole length of the parapet in front of Victoria Tower. Later the Horse Guards arrived, and took up their positions so as to form an avenue from Bridge-street up to the Victoria Tower. A large company of the Yeomen of the Guard entered the building by the temporary way made close to the tower, and they formed themselves along the passages through which the Queen would have to pass from the grand entrance to the House of Lords.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. The *cortège* consisted of eight carriages. A squadron of Guards led the procession, and the last, the Royal state carriage, was immediately preceded and followed by other parties of the Guards. The Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Yeomen of the Guard, and the running footmen were in their usual places, and presented an *ensemble* of the invariable gorgeousness. Her Majesty and the Prince were warmly cheered on emerging into the park; and this greeting was continuously hearty the whole length of the route.

At the foot of the grand staircase, under Victoria Tower, the great officers of state, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, were in readiness, shortly after two, to receive the Queen. As the Royal carriage came in sight, the Fusiliers' band played the National Anthem; and, as the Queen and her Consort were alighting guns were being fired, and St. Margaret's bells were being rung, and the people were cheering.

Her Majesty, on the present occasion, entered her new Palace at Westminster by the grand staircase beneath the massive and magnificent Victoria Tower, which rears its gigantic dimensions at the south-west corner of the Palace in Abingdon-street.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was thrown open at twelve o'clock, and was quickly filled by Peersesses, visitors, and all who had the *entrée*. The interior presented the brilliant and variegated spectacle usual upon these occasions. The attendance, however, appeared to be larger than ordinary, and the ladies had completely occupied the benches allotted to them at an earlier hour than usual. The Peers also mustered in no common force, and additional seats had to be provided. Among the earliest was the venerable Duke of Wellington, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, and who conversed with several of his friends in a sonorous tone, which could be heard all over the House. The judges speedily assembled: among them the amiable and excellent judge whose services the country is about to lose—Mr. Justice Patteson. The foreign Ambassadors came down in their glistening and magnificent array, and the episcopal bench was well represented. Towards two o'clock a polite official might be observed gliding from rank to rank, and urging upon aristocratic ladies that cloaks and shawls must now be taken off; and he was obeyed. The first gun was heard at ten minutes past two.

Shortly afterwards the procession entered, and her Majesty, who was looking exceedingly well, conducted by Prince Albert, took her seat upon the throne. His Royal Highness took his place on the chair of state at her Majesty's left. Her Majesty wore a robe of silver tissue, with a tiara, stomacher, and necklace of brilliants; her robe and train were composed of dark crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. The Prince wore a field-marshal's uniform.

The Usher of the Black Rod having been ordered to summon the Commons, the members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, quickly appeared in the place assigned them below the bar.

The Royal Speech, presented by the Lord Chancellor, was then delivered by her Majesty, who, in her usual clear and distinct elocution, made every word audible in the remotest corner of the House. The Speech was as follows:—

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can again avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

"The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention. I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the year before last, will, in a short time, be fully and completely executed.

"I regret that the war which unfortunately broke out on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, more than a year ago, still continues. Papers will be laid before you containing full information as to the progress of the war, and the measures which have been taken for bringing it to a termination.

"While I have observed with sincere satisfaction the tranquillity which has prevailed throughout the greater portion of Ireland, it is with much regret that I have to inform you, that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description. The powers of the existing law have been promptly exerted for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will continue to be directed to this important object.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you.

"I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service.

"Where any increase has been made in the present over the past year, such explanations will be given as will, I trust, satisfy you that such increase is consistent with a steady adherence to a pacific policy and with the dictates of a wise economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The improvement of the administration of justice in its various departments has continued to receive my anxious attention, and, in furtherance of that object, I have directed bills to be prepared founded upon the reports made to me by the respective Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts of Law and Equity.

"As nothing tends more to the peace, prosperity, and contentment of a country than the speedy and impartial administration of justice, I earnestly recommend these measures to your deliberate attention.

"The Act of 1848 for suspending the operation of a previous Act conferring representative institutions on New Zealand will expire early in the next year. I am happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of representative institutions by New Zealand. The form of these institutions will, however, require your consideration, and the additional information which has been obtained since the passing of the acts in question will, I trust, enable you to arrive at a decision beneficial to that important colony.

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to you that the large reductions of taxes which have taken place of late years have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the national income. The revenue of the past year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of taxation has tended greatly to the relief and comfort of my subjects.

"I acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, that tranquillity, good order, and willing obedience to the laws continue to prevail generally throughout the country.

"It appears to me that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may not be advisable to make such amendments in the Act of the late reign relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law is founded.

"I have the fullest confidence that in any such consideration you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured."

As soon as her Majesty had finished reading the Speech she rose, and the Royal procession left the House in the same order in which it had entered, and the brilliant assembly gradually broke up.

On the return to the Palace, her Majesty and the Prince were greeted with the hearty cheers of crowds who still thronged the line of route.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read her Majesty's gracious Speech from the throne, which was again read by the clerk at the table,

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, in answer to the Royal Speech, and in the course of his observations the noble Earl reviewed in approving terms all the topics mentioned in that document. He had no apprehensions, he said, of invasion, sudden or deliberate; but he recommended the country to provide against such a contingency.

Lord LEIGH seconded the Address, alluding mainly to the financial position of the country.

The Earl of DERBY said that the Speech from the Throne consisted of fifteen paragraphs, and, as there were fifteen Cabinet Ministers, that one paragraph was contributed by each, after which they drew lots to know which should have precedence. He commented on the absence from the Speech of all allusion to the depressed state of agriculture, and also to the omission of any allusion to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and touching *seriatim* on the various topics it referred to, from the Kafir war down to the special commission to the north of Ireland, he asked the Government if they believed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act had been sufficient for its purpose. For his own part he believed that it had not—that it had been, in fact, a dead letter, and was even ostentatiously violated. He was glad to be informed that we were in a state of amity with foreign powers; but, if such were the case, he should like to know why it was that it became necessary to sacrifice the ablest Cabinet Minister they possessed because he was carrying out the foreign policy of the Government. After highly eulogising the ability of Lord Palmerston, the noble Earl proceeded to say that he had the most perfect confidence in the Prince President, whose interest it was, as it was also the interest of the French people, to maintain peace with this country. But, although admitting the intentions of the Prince President to be amicable, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the French army was such that the smallest spark might set it in a blaze, and it therefore behoved us to be on the defensive. If, therefore, the Government should think it necessary to augment the supplies, neither himself nor those with whom he acted would refuse them to the Government.

Earl GREY, in reply to the observations of the Earl of Derby, contended that there was no such agricultural distress as to call for special notice in the Speech from the throne. The British farmer, in most parts of the kingdom, had had the advantage of excellent crops in all descriptions of produce, and had an ample return for his outlay, except perhaps in wheat alone. The farmer had, therefore, no right to be discouraged. He denied that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act was a dead letter, and said that the Roman Catholic prelates were taking the greatest pains to avoid committing themselves to the penalties of that act. The noble Earl gave an explanation with respect to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston similar to that given by Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons.

The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his belief that the tenant-farmers of England and Scotland were suffering greater privations than any other class of the community. He thought the policy of this country ought to be to place a duty on the import of foreign corn, and to protect native industry. As British labourers could not live in the same way as the serfs of Poland, he thought they must have protection.

Lord BROUGHAM said that even if he had agreed in every respect in the opinions which had been so strongly pronounced against the late proceedings in France, the manner of discussing these proceedings, and the personalities with which they had been accompanied, could not have met with his approval.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA called their Lordships' recollection to the fact, that with regard to one measure of last session, the Papal Aggression Bill, the Government had not dared to put it in force, although

its provisions had been violated in more than one instance. With regard to the subject of protection, he was fully prepared to give his hearty support to any measure for imposing a duty upon foreign corn.

The Earl of YARNBORTH said he would be glad if the Earl of Derby would inform the farmers what he meant by an import duty on foreign corn for the purpose of revenue? Would he say whether he meant that the duty should be imposed for the sake of revenue only, or whether he intended that it should be equivalent to protection?

The Earl of DERBY would answer the noble Earl's question by asking another. What did the noble Earl consider was a protective duty? Because he, for one, was quite unable to say when a duty ceased to become a duty for revenue and became a duty for protection. What he considered a revenue duty he also considered a protective duty; and his opinion was, that any duty they could impose for the purpose of revenue was to some extent a protective duty, though the exact amount of protection must of course be measured by the amount of the duty. In principle the two duties were the same, though in the details they might be different; and he was desirous of placing a duty upon the importation of foreign corn, not for the purpose of revenue alone, but for the purpose of revenue combined with the correlative object of protection.

The Earl of HARROWBY protested against a doctrine which had been laid down by the noble Earl at the head of the Colonial-office, relative to the discussion of foreign affairs. It was of the highest importance that both individuals, as well as the press, should always enjoy the privilege of discussing the acts of foreign powers, so long as they did so temperately; and he certainly did think expressions had fallen from noble Earls on both sides of the House tending to deny that right. They were accustomed there, as elsewhere, to hear the acts of the Emperors of Austria and Russia discussed with freedom; and why should they not exercise the same privilege in reference to the doings of other foreign powers? It would be a dangerous thing if they were now for the first time to lay it down that people in this country must not discuss the subject of foreign affairs; and he hoped that opinion would be withdrawn for the sake of removing the bad example which would otherwise seem to be held out to other nations not quite so liberal as our own.

Earl GREY confessed that the language he had used, which had been repeated to him by a learned friend, went a great deal further than he intended. Both the press and the Parliament of this country had a perfect right to discuss with temperance the acts of foreign powers, and he never intended to deny that right. What he intended to do was to deprecate any intemperate discussion upon the acts of foreign Governments, upon which, after all, we may seem to have been ill-informed.

The Earl of MALMESBURY felt, with the noble Earl who had reverted to this subject, the value of a free press, and that was one of the reasons why he regretted the language which had been addressed to France by some of these newspapers.

The Address was then put, and agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned, at nine o'clock, until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House was opened at noon, and the members began to drop in immediately afterwards. Before half-past twelve fifty or sixty members were present, and by one o'clock nearly a hundred, examining every part of the magnificent apartment, and scrutinising and criticising the various fittings, useful and ornamental, and interchanging the greetings usual at the opening of a session—greetings often not the less cordial, apparently, on account of the most decided differences in political opinion.

With respect to the aspect of the House, the various decorations, which were incomplete at the close of the last session, have been perfected during the recess; some lamps of very elegant design have been suspended from the ceiling; the Speaker has got a new chair of oak, tastefully carved; the galleries for members and visitors have undergone some desirable alterations, and the chamber generally has an appearance of elegance and beauty, from which the only drawback is that which is occasioned by the lowness of the roof, which, however, conduces much to the facility of hearing.

The Speaker entered the House before two o'clock, prayers were forthwith read, and soon after the process of making out the lists by ballot of the members to accompany the Speaker to the Lords commenced, the names being drawn from the box by the chief clerk, and written down by the second clerk as he read them. This process took so much time, that it was scarcely concluded when Mr. Pulman, the deputy usher, arrived, and summoned the House in the usual terms to the House of Lords. The deputy usher having retired, the Speaker, who sat at the chief clerk's seat, arose, and walked out, attended by the serjeant and the chief clerk. The members all remained quietly standing in their places, even after the Speaker had left the House (in striking contrast to the unseemly rush which we had been wont to witness), while the second clerk proceeded to read over the names from the list which had been made out for the purpose. So long had the reading of the names occupied, that not many minutes elapsed after the last member left the House when the Speaker reappeared; and having taken the chair *pro forma*, and made the usual announcement of a "gracious Speech," the House adjourned for a short time.

The House resumed at a quarter to four o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Milligan (for Bradford), Capt. Duncombe (for the East Riding of Yorkshire), Mr. Harding (for Downpatrick), and Sir J. Emerson Tennent (for Lisburn), took the oaths and their respective seats.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, it was ordered that new writs be issued for the following places:—East Retford, in the room of Mr. Arthur Duncombe; the county of Perth, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, appointed to the office of President of the Board of Control; Northampton, in the room of the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, appointed to the office of Secretary at War; Kinsale, in the room of Mr. B. Hawes, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; Greenwich, in the room of Rear-Admiral Dundas; and East Kent, in the room of Mr. Plumtre.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. HAYTER said, that, as it was desirable that the House should be apprised of the order in which the Government proposed to take some of the more important measures which they intended to introduce, he had been authorised to make the following announcement:—On Monday, the 9th of February, the noble Lord at the head of the Government would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting, and to amend the laws relating to the parliamentary representation of the people. (Hear, hear.) On Friday, the 13th, the noble Lord would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the local militia; on the same day the President of the Board of Trade would move for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect certain pro-

visions contained in the treaty between this country and France on the subject of copyright; on the 16th, the Solicitor-General would move for leave to bring in a bill to remedy certain abuses in the Court of Chancery (Hear, hear); and on the same day the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department would move for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the borough of St. Alban's from the privilege of sending burgesses to represent it in Parliament. (Cheers.)

CLANDESTINE OUTLAWRY BILL.

This bill was brought in by Mr. Hayter, and laid upon the table. At half-past four o'clock Lord Palmerston entered the House, and took his seat on the front bench beyond the gangway, on the Ministerial side, close to where Mr. Roebuck usually sits. He was warmly received by several hon. members. Lord J. Russell entered shortly afterwards, and as he proceeded up the House Mr. Feargus O'Connor ran over, and, to the utter astonishment of the noble Lord, shook him earnestly by the hand, amidst the laughter of the crowded benches.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER observed that at an earlier period of the day the House had been summoned to the House of Lords, where they had had the satisfaction of hearing her Majesty deliver a most gracious Speech from the Throne. For the sake of greater accuracy, he had procured a copy of that Speech, and he would do himself the honour of reading it to the House. The right hon. gentlemen then read the Royal Speech, for which see Lords' report.

Sir RICHARD B. W. BULKELEY then rose and moved the adoption of the Address. During the period he had sat in Parliament he had seen the most cherished institutions of the country improved and strengthened. The Throne never stood firmer in the affections of the people; the Church of England had been greatly extended; the revenues were more equally divided; education had been reduced to something like a system; commerce had been extended, and monopoly abolished. The country had been preserved from European wars, and blessed with domestic tranquillity; and, above all, the condition of the people had been greatly improved. All these beneficial changes he attributed to the sound policy and enlightened views of a reformed Ministry. Adverting to our foreign relations, the hon. Baronet remarked that it was impossible for England not to sympathise with other countries struggling for liberty; and to the unfortunate of all nations it was England's duty and privilege to extend an asylum. Should remonstrances be made against such protection and hospitality, they must be disregarded, let the remonstrants be who they may. Beyond that point, however, this country must not go. While admitting the propriety of enlarging and strengthening the national defences, he could not sympathise with that alarm which had been expressed for the safety of our country. To him it appeared preposterous that a nation which six weeks ago deemed herself the mistress of the sea should be seized with a panic about the invasion of her shores. The hon. Baronet proceeded to express his satisfaction at the announcements in the Royal Speech, on the subject of the reform of the Court of Chancery and the extension of the suffrage. He concluded by reading the Address, which, as usual, was a mere echo of the Speech.

Mr. BONHAM CARTER seconded the adoption of the Address. England had long ceased to entertain hostile feelings towards other countries, but it was her duty to take care that she was in a position to hold her own. With regard to the internal prosperity of the country, it was in a satisfactory condition, as was shown by the increase which had taken place in our mercantile marine, and the state of the home market.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.—THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir B. HALL said he did not rise to oppose the Address, but in the present aspect of foreign affairs, and considering the important changes which had taken place in the Administration of the country, he thought the noble Lord was called upon to give some explanation to the House upon matters of such grave importance. He alluded to the cabal which was reported to have existed some time ago for the purpose of driving Lord Palmerston from office, and which it now appeared had at last succeeded though his policy had been approved of by that House, and he believed by the public generally. There were circumstances connected with the retirement of Lord Palmerston that deserved great attention, as regarded its being the result of a cabal. The noble Lord's resignation or dismissal was announced in London on the 24th of December, and yet on the same day the fact of such dismissal was printed in the *Breslau Gazette*, and Vienna was placarded with the news by the direction of the Austrian Government. He hoped, therefore, that the noble Lord would not refuse to give the House the requisite information on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I am quite willing to answer the appeal made to me by my hon. friend. I cannot do so, however, without entering into a good deal of statement and of detail, both with respect to the particular occurrence to which my hon. friend has alluded and with respect to the state of parties. I hope, therefore, the House will give me its indulgence, that, if other topics may be referred to on which any explanations are required, I shall be allowed to offer them. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I will now proceed to answer the questions of my hon. friend. I am entirely ready to admit that which he has stated, that in the debate of 1850, with respect to Greek affairs, I expressed the utmost confidence in the administration of foreign affairs by my noble friend. I will say more: it is not in words only that I have shown my sense of the energy, ability, and knowledge of the interests of this country in all parts of the world, which are pre-eminently the qualifications of my noble friend for that office. (Hear.) I have borne testimony otherwise than in words; and I will state that, when the Administration of 1850 was formed by Lord Melbourne, the first proceeding of Lord Melbourne was to send for me, and ask me to what office I should wish him to recommend me, and added, that he supposed the office I wished to accept was that of Foreign Secretary. My answer was, that I did not propose to take that office—that I did not propose to take that office unless it suited the convenience of my noble friend; that Lord Palmerston, who was then out of Parliament, was eminently qualified for that post, and that I was prepared to take that office if he did not. Again, when, in December, 1845, and in July, 1846, I was called upon by her Majesty to submit a plan of administration for her Majesty's sanction, I earnestly recommended to her Majesty to place Lord Palmerston in the situation of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as the person best qualified to hold that office. The House well knows that her Majesty was pleased to appoint him, and that from that time the noble Lord has continued to hold that situation. It was with deep regret that I found circumstances had occurred such as in my mind made it impossible for me to act any longer with my noble friend in that situation in which he had shown such distinguished ability. But before I enter into those points it is as well that I should state what I conceive to be the position which a Secretary of State holds as regards the Crown in the administration of foreign affairs, and as regards the Prime Minister of this country. With respect to the first, I should state that when the Crown, in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, places its constitutional confidence in a Minister, that Minister is, on the other hand, bound to the Crown to the most frank and full detail of every measure that is taken, and is bound either to give a special case (as we understood) or to leave to the Crown its full liberty, a liberty which the Crown must possess, of saying that the Minister no longer possesses its confidence. Such I hold to be the general doctrine. But, as regards the noble Lord, it did so happen that in August, 1850, the precise terms were laid down in a communication on the part of her Majesty with respect to the transaction of business between the Crown and the Secretary of State. I became the organ of making that communication to my noble friend, and thus became responsible for the document I am about to read from. I shall refer only to that part of the document which has reference to the immediate subject:—

"The Queen requires, first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her Royal sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act she must consider as failing

in sincerity towards the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign despatches in good time; and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off. The Queen thinks it best that Lord John Russell should show this letter to Lord Palmerston."

I sent that accordingly, and received a letter in which the noble Lord said:—

"I have taken a copy of this memorandum of the Queen, and will not fail to attend to the directions which it contains."

I believe those directions were entirely in conformity with the relations that exist between the Foreign Secretary and the Crown. And now I will state what is the duty of the Prime Minister, and I will state it not in my own words, but in words used by Sir R. Peel, with reference to the appointment of the official salaries committee. The words are:—

"Take the case of the Prime Minister. You must presume that he reads every important despatch from every foreign Court. He cannot consult with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and exercise the influence which he ought to have with respect to the conduct of foreign affairs, unless he be master of everything of real importance passing in that department."

I believe to that statement also there can be no contradiction: it lays down the just principle with respect to the position of a Prime Minister, and makes him responsible for the business. I may say, likewise, that I was informed both by her Majesty and Sir R. Peel, that Sir R. Peel had advised her Majesty to consult and to take my advice on all matters relating to foreign affairs. Such, then, being the state of the relations which I held towards the Crown and towards my noble friend, I must say that I found the situation in which I was placed one of very great delicacy (as we understood). When the noble Lord was first appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs he was placed under Lord Grey, a statesman of age and experience, to whom my noble friend, then young in that office, would readily listen: When Lord Melbourne was at the head of the Government, Lord Melbourne's long intimacy and connexion with my noble friend would give him also influence with my noble friend. Without either of those advantages I certainly have found from time to time that relations like those were difficult to acquire. Sometimes I felt great responsibility. I will now refer to events which occurred in the autumn of last year. There was a meeting of the Cabinet on the 3d of November, and I happen to have my memory more impressed with what I stated on that occasion, having in that instance only taken a note of what my own statements were. (Cries of "Speak out.") I stated that I thought the situation of Europe was exceedingly critical; that I thought we were on the verge of seeing in 1852 (and there I was mistaken)—of seeing either what is called social democracy triumphant in other countries, or of seeing absolute power, on the other hand, prevail. I said that in either case the situation of England would be one of some peril; that we could not expect that a social democratic republic in France would observe the faith of treaties or refrain from attacking our allies. I said, on the other hand, that if absolute power should prevail, there was a danger, this country being an exception in the form of its government from other countries of Europe, that there might be combinations on the subject of refugees in this country, and that demands might be made which this country, in consistency with its honour, could not concede. I stated that, in my own opinion, in this critical state of affairs, it was the interest of England to observe a strict neutrality. (Hear, hear.) I said we ought to guard most especially against giving any just cause of offence to France—(Hear, hear)—that we ought to exert the utmost vigilance in order to prevent any such cause of offence. (Hear, hear.) I think my colleagues generally, and my noble friend in particular, entirely concurred in that opinion. No resolution was come to by the Cabinet on the subject, but there was a general understanding as to the desirableness of adopting such a course. Now, it happened, as I think very unfortunately, a very short time after the events of the 2d of December had taken place, that my noble friend had received at the Foreign-office deputations from certain districts of the metropolis presenting to him addresses containing terms of a most offensive nature to the Sovereigns of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I was fully persuaded at the time, and I am still fully persuaded, that although my noble friend had not exercised due caution in that respect—that although he had not taken the precaution of seeing those addresses at the time they were presented to him, and although he had not taken the further precaution when the deputations came into his room at the Foreign-office of taking care that his words were duly and accurately reported, yet I was entirely persuaded that my noble friend had fallen into an error that day wholly from oversight, arising from the quantity of business with which he had to deal. I was persuaded, likewise, that there were great misrepresentations with respect to the words which my noble friend used in reply to those addresses. I was ready, therefore, and I declared it at once, to adopt with my noble friend the whole responsibility of his conduct on that occasion, although I could not forbear seeing that an error had been committed. I did hope that after that my noble friend would have treated me with that fairness to which I think I was entitled; that he would take no important step—that he would make no important communication to foreign Ministers, without giving me information, without enabling me to give an opinion upon any step taken; in short, without that full and complete communication to which Sir Robert Peel alluded. The next transaction which occurred is that from which the whole of this unfortunate circumstance has arisen. It has relation to the events which took place in France on the 2d of December last. On the 3d of December a despatch was received from the Marquis of Normanby containing a question as to the diplomatic relations which were to be maintained by him with the Government of the President of France. A meeting of the Cabinet was held on the subject, and there existed a generally prevailing opinion among its members that the Government of this country had nothing more to do than to abstain from any interference whatever with the internal affairs of France. (Cheers.) My noble friend correctly represented the views of the Government in this respect in the following despatch:—

"Foreign-office, Dec. 5, 1851.

"My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No. 365, of the 3d inst., requesting to be furnished with instructions for your guidance in the present state of affairs in France. I am commanded by her Majesty to instruct your Excellency to make no change in your relations with the French Government. It is her Majesty's desire that nothing should be done by her Ambassador at Paris which could wear the appearance of an interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France.—I am, &c.,
PALMERSTON."

There was this solemn and formal decision of her Majesty's Government, approved of by the Queen, communicated to her ambassador at Paris, and, as I conceive, pointing out to him the line of conduct which was to be pursued by the English Government, whether here or at Paris.

Mr. GOULBURN: What is the date of that despatch?

Lord J. RUSSELL: It is dated the 5th. It was sent to her Majesty on the 4th, it came back on the 5th, and was then sent to Paris. A few days afterwards, among the despatches from the Foreign-office which came to my hands, there was one from the Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston, dated December 6, 1851, and which was received December 8. The despatch ran thus:—

"Paris, Dec. 6, 1851.

"My Lord,—I this morning received your Lordship's despatch No. 600, of yesterday's date, and I afterwards called on M. Turgot, and informed him that I had received her Majesty's commands to say that I need make no change in my relations with the French Government in consequence of what had passed. I added, that if there had been some little delay in making this communication, it arose from material circumstances not connected with any doubt on the subject. M. Turgot said that delay had been of less importance, as he had two days since heard from M. Walewski that your Lordship had expressed to him your entire approbation of the act of the President, and your conviction that he could not have acted otherwise than he had done. I said I had no knowledge of any such communication, and no instructions beyond our invariable rule, to do nothing which should have the appearance of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of France, but that I had often had an opportunity of showing, under very varied circumstances, that, whatever might be the Government here, I attached the utmost importance to maintaining the most amicable relations between the two countries. I added that I was sure, had the Government known

of the suppression of the insurrection of the Rouges at the time I had heard from them, I should have been commissioned to add their congratulations to mine. I have thought it necessary to mention what was stated about M. Walewski's despatch, because two of my colleagues here mentioned to me that the despatch containing expressions precisely to that effect had been read to them in order to show the decided opinion which England had pronounced.—I have, &c.,
NORMANBY."

Now, I own it did not appear to me that any serious difficulty would arise from that despatch. I wrote to my noble friend to ask an explanation of it, which I felt convinced he would be able to give, and that, without denying what had been stated with regard to the communication made by a foreign Ambassador to M. Turgot, my noble friend would have explained that he had done nothing more than stated to M. Walewski what appeared to him to be on the whole the best for the interests of France; and not that Lord Normanby was the less to be guided by the instructions which were forwarded to him by his Government, or that he was to rest entirely upon information derived from other sources; but that in all his communications with the representatives of the various Governments of Europe at Paris he was to let it be understood that the Government of England expressed no opinion with regard to the internal affairs of France. (Cheers.) I own that appears to me the only wise and the only safe course that could have been adopted. However, I heard nothing—I received no information from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to the meaning of this declaration at Paris that England had pronounced in favour of the act of the President. Let me here say what is the view I take of this case. If England were to allow her Foreign Secretary to pronounce an opinion of that kind, it could no longer be said that she had no interference with the internal affairs of France (Hear, hear); for in pronouncing such an opinion by her Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a moral support, a moral sanction, and a moral influence would be given and exercised in favour of the course which had been taken by the President. (Hear, hear.) Not having received any communication from my noble friend of any kind, but being at Woburn Abbey on the 13th of December, a messenger arrived, bringing to me a communication from her Majesty making inquiries respecting the said despatch of December 6th, and asking for an explanation. The next morning (the 14th) I sent a messenger to the noble Lord, and my communication must have arrived in London at an early hour, but I received no answer from the noble Lord on that day; on the 15th I received no answer whatever. On the 16th I wrote a note by the early post to the noble Lord expressing my opinion that silence was not respectful to her Majesty, and asking for a reply. However, neither on the 15th nor on the 16th did any communication reach me, but the same disdainful silence was observed. The inquiry of the Queen as to what was the meaning of the alleged conversation between her Foreign Secretary and the Ambassador of a foreign country was left entirely unnoticed. But on the morning of the 17th I received copies of two despatches—one from the Marquis of Normanby to Lord Palmerston, and the other from Lord Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby. The former despatch was in the following terms:—

"Paris, Dec. 15, 1851.

"My Lord,—In my despatch No. 372, of the 6th instant, notifying my communication of my instructions to M. Turgot, I reported that his Excellency had mentioned that M. Walewski had written a despatch in which he stated that your Lordship had expressed your complete approbation of the course taken by the President in the recent *coup d'état*. I also reported that I had conveyed to M. Turgot my belief that there must be some mistake in this statement, and my reasons for that belief. But, as a week has now elapsed without any explanation from your Lordship on this point, I must conclude M. Walewski's report to have been substantially correct. That being the case, I am perfectly aware that it is beyond the sphere of my present duties to make any remark upon the acts of your Lordship, except inasmuch as they affect my own position. But within these limits I must, with due deference, be permitted to observe, that if your Lordship, as Foreign Minister, holds one language on such a delicate point in Downing-street, without giving me any intimation that you had done so,—prescribing afterwards a different course to me, namely, the avoidance of any appearance of interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France,—I am placed thereby in a very awkward position. If the language held in Downing-street is more favourable to the existing order of things in France than the instructions on which I am directed to guide myself upon the spot, it must be obvious that by that act of your Lordship's I become subject to misrepresentation and suspicion in merely doing my duty according to the official orders received through your Lordship from her Majesty. All this is of more importance to me, because, as I stated before, several of my diplomatic colleagues had had the despatch read to them, and had derived from it the conviction that, if accurately reported, your expressions had been those of unqualified satisfaction.—I have, &c.,
NORMANBY."

Now, although no answer had been given to me, and although I was unable to satisfy the inquiries which were made by the Sovereign, it appears that Lord Palmerston, on the 16th, the day on which this despatch was received, wrote on his own authority a despatch which was sent to our ambassador at Paris, but which had not obtained the sanction of her Majesty. It was in these terms:—

"Foreign-office, Dec. 16, 1851.

"My Lord,—I have received your Excellency's despatch No. 406, of the 15th inst., referring to the statement made to you by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of your communicating to his Excellency the instructions with which you have been furnished by her Majesty's Government for your guidance in the present state of affairs in France; and I have to state to your Excellency that there has been nothing in the language which I have held, nor in the opinions which I have at any time expressed on the recent events in France, which has been in any way inconsistent with the instructions addressed to your Excellency, to abstain from anything which could bear the appearance of any interference in the internal affairs of France. The instructions contained in my despatch No. 600, of the 5th inst., to which your Excellency refers, were sent to you, not in reply to a question as to what opinions your Excellency should express, but in reply to a question which I understood to be, whether your Excellency should continue your usual diplomatic relations with the President during the interval which was to elapse between the date of your Excellency's despatch No. 365, of the 3d inst., and the voting by the French nation on the question to be proposed to them by the President. As to approving or condemning the step taken by the President in dissolving the Assembly, I conceive it is for the French nation, and not for the British Secretary of State or for the British Ambassador, to pronounce judgment upon that event; but if your Excellency wishes to know my own opinion on the change which has taken place in France, it is that such a state of antagonism had arisen between the President and the Assembly, that it was every day becoming more clear that their co-existence could not be of long duration; and it seemed to me better for the interests of France, and through them, for the interests of the rest of Europe, that the power of the President should prevail, inasmuch as the continuance of his authority might afford a prospect of the maintenance of social order in France, whereas the division of opinions and parties in the Assembly appeared to betoken that their victory over the President would be a starting-point for disastrous civil strife. Whether my opinion was right or wrong, it seems to be shared by persons interested in property in France, as far, at least, as the great and sudden rise in the funds and in other investments may be assumed to be indications of increasing confidence in the improved prospect of internal tranquillity in France.—I am, &c.,
PALMERSTON."

Now, it appears to me that that despatch, in the first place, was not written in the usual style of my noble friend: it was written in a style very unlike his usual force and correctness. However, that despatch altogether avoided the real question which was at issue. Lord Normanby asked, and was entitled to ask, "Have you, Lord Palmerston, expressed your complete approbation of the act of the President on the 2d of December; and, if so, am I to guide myself by that opinion, or am I to act according to the despatch of the 5th of December?" To that question no answer whatever was given; neither is there in that despatch a reference to the opinion which the Government had given, nor was the opinion expressed sanctioned by the Crown. But the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs put himself in the place of the Crown; he neglected and passed by the Crown, in order to give his own opinion with respect to the state of affairs in Paris. Now, it strikes me that the Secretary of State constitutionally has no such power. It appears to me that he can only act with the sanction and by the authority of the Crown in matters of very great importance. (Hear, hear.) In matters of small importance I am ready to admit that the Secretary of State must be allowed to take that course which he

may deem best, without continually referring himself to the Crown. But, in a matter which was of the utmost importance—namely, giving the moral influence and the moral support of England to the act of the President of the French Republic—it seemed to me a measure so grave, that the opinion not only of the Prime Minister but of the Cabinet should have been taken, and that no such question should have been decided upon without their interference, and without the sanction of the Crown. (Cheers.) What was the act to which that despatch referred? It is a question, certainly, of the utmost delicacy; but it is, nevertheless, one upon which I cannot refrain from saying a few words. The act of the President was not merely that of dissolving the Assembly; it was an act which, in the first place, dissolved the Assembly and put an end to the existing constitution; it was an act, in the next place, which anticipated the elections of 1852, which were to take place according to that constitution, but with respect to which great apprehensions had been entertained. In the third place, it was an act putting an end to Parliamentary government in France—(Hear, hear)—an act which, together with Parliamentary government, suspended the right of freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, which are considered the usual accompaniments of Parliamentary government. I am not going to enter into any dispute whether that was a fit thing to be done; that was entirely a question for the French people to decide. (Hear.) The French people might say, that their history entitled them to say, that what we call in England Parliamentary government has produced such evils in France, it has so frequently led to convulsions in the State, and is so incompatible with the peace of society in their country, that it ought at once to be abolished, and a different system established in its place. If the French nation choose to say that, who has the right or the least pretence to contradict it? (Hear, hear.) But it is another question to give the moral approbation of England—to place the broad seal of England upon that doctrine with respect to so great a question. If France has so resolved, let us acquiesce in that decision. I shall do nothing to prevent it. I may lament that those great qualities of human nature which are brought out by Parliamentary government, by free discussion, and by a free press—that those great qualities could not henceforth have full development and display. But with respect to our position, it was to be remembered that during the existence of the present Administration, with my noble friend as its organ, we have given the moral support and the moral sympathy of England to constitutional government. We have done so in Spain, we have done so in Portugal, we have done so in Piedmont; and none was more ready than my noble friend to impart that moral influence. But if we were at once to side with a deviation from constitutional government, and to give our sanction to the act of the President of France, how can we tell any other country that we advise them to continue Parliamentary government? It therefore appeared to me a departure, a signal and wide departure, from that policy which the Government had supported and pursued, and which my noble friend had especially advocated. When this took place—when, as I conceived, the authority of the Queen had been set aside—it appeared to me that I had no other course than to inform my noble friend, that he, while I held office, could no longer hold the seals as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Later in the day, and after I had formed that resolution, I received a long letter from my noble friend, stating the reasons why he approved of the act of the President of France. But it appeared to me that those reasons no longer touched the case; because the real question now was, whether the Secretary of State was entitled, of his own authority, to write a despatch as the organ of the Queen's Government, in which his colleagues had never concurred, and to which the Queen had never given her Royal sanction? It appeared to me, that, without degrading the Crown, I could not advise her Majesty to retain that Minister in the Foreign department of her Government. I at the same time informed her Majesty that a correspondence had gone on between Lord Palmerston and myself with respect to the matter. That was on the Wednesday, I think; and I waited till Saturday in order to consider and to reconsider the matter before I fairly submitted the correspondence to the Crown. I think on Thursday I informed my noble friend I would be at home (as we understood), thinking he might propose some course by which a separation could be avoided; but nothing of that kind took place, and I, being fully as convinced then as I had before been of what I should do, wrote on Saturday, the 20th, to her Majesty, conveying the correspondence which had passed between my noble friend and myself, and shortly intimating my advice to her Majesty that Lord Palmerston should be required to give up the seals of the Foreign-office. Sir, in coming to a decision so painful—in coming to the decision that I must separate from a colleague with whom I had served so long, whose abilities I had admired, and in whose policy I had agreed—I felt, whether rightly or wrongly it is not for me now to say, I was bound to take that decision alone—to consult none of my colleagues, to avoid anything which might hereafter have the appearance of a cabal, but to assume the sole and entire responsibility on myself. (Cheers.) With respect, therefore, to the story which my hon. friend has quoted from a Breslau paper, as regards a letter written in Vienna, I can assure him, that, however curious the coincidence of that letter may be, there is no truth whatever in the story that there was an attempt to establish fairer terms and more intimate relations with the Court of Austria, but that the affair was entirely founded on the correspondence I have stated and on the motives I have laid before the House. (Hear, hear.) In two days after the Cabinet met: I read to them the correspondence—both official correspondence and private correspondence—which had taken place between my noble friend and myself, and I stated to them that I was, of course, responsible for what had passed; that, if they disapproved of my conduct, then of course I must quit office; and I left it to them to form their judgment. They decided, without any difference of opinion, that they thought I could take no other course than that I had taken. (Hear, hear.) I know not that I need state anything further with regard to this transaction, but I immediately proceeded to Windsor, and advised her Majesty to make choice of a successor to my noble friend. Now, Sir, with whatever pain that separation was made, I was convinced at the time—I am convinced still—that, considering what was due to the honour of the Crown, and what was due to the character of the country, I could take no other course. But let me say, because some part of my statement may have led to a different impression, that I am far from accusing my noble friend of any intentional disrespect to the Crown. (Hear, hear.) My belief is, that, having been long conversant with the affairs of the Foreign-office and with foreign affairs, and having great confidence in his own judgment and in his own mode of carrying on the business of the country, he forgot what was due to the Crown and what was due to his own colleagues, without any intention of personal disrespect to the Crown. But it is impossible for me to make the present statement without also referring in some degree to the state of affairs which now exists on the continent of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I think it necessary to make this statement, because I have been necessarily led into an avowal of my opinion, that we could not properly nor fairly express an opinion here favourable to the conduct of the President of France on the 2d of December. (Hear.) I thought it was not our part to do what we heard the Russian and Austrian Ministers had done—to go at once and congratulate the President on what he had done (Hear, hear); but then I am bound to say that the President of France, having all the means of information he has had, no doubt has taken that course from a consideration of the state of France, and that the course he has taken is best fitted to ensure the welfare of the country over which he rules. (Murmurs and laughter.) Let me state that over again—(Hear, hear)—that while I do not concur in the approbation of my noble friend, I have no reason to doubt, and everything I have heard confirms that opinion, that in the opinion of the President the putting an end to the Constitution, the anticipating the election of 1852, and the abolition of the Parliamentary constitution, all tended to the happiness and essential welfare of France. (Cheers and laughter.) But I have certainly to state further, because I confess I have seen with very great regret the language which has been used by a portion of the press of this country (loud cheers from both sides of the House) with respect to the President of France—I remember something as a boy, and I have read more, of that which occurred during the peace of Amiens to render that peace of short duration, and to involve these two great countries in the most bloody hostilities that ever mangled the face of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I believe that temperate discussion and negotiation between the two countries might have prevented the calamity of war; but that the language of the press at that time was such that it embittered all negotiation, and prevented the continuance of that peace. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I should deeply regret if the press

of this country, at the present time, were to take a similar course. (Cheers.) We have obtained one advantage over that time—that the First Consul, great as were his abilities, was totally ignorant of the manners and constitution of this country. The present President of France has this advantage over his uncle—that he is perfectly aware how much liberty we enjoy, how much license of discussion prevails, and that the most unmeasured invective of the press does not imply any feeling of hostility either on the part of the Government or on the part of the nation. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced of this, that there never was a time in which it was more essential that these two countries should preserve the relations of peace and amity. I am convinced that there never was a time when the peace of Europe would contribute more to the cause of civilisation and happiness. I am convinced, likewise, from every source of information I have had, that the ruler of France, the present President of France, is desirous of keeping on those terms of amity (Hear, hear); and it shall not be any fault of ours—it shall not be any fault of the Government of this country—if these terms of peace and amity are not continued. (Cheers.) I have said this more especially, because it certainly will be our duty, as her Majesty has intimated in her Speech, to propose some increase of our estimates. When the proper time comes, and when the measures for that purpose are produced, it will be shown to you—I trust, to the satisfaction of the House—that those measures are not for an increase to our armaments, and that they propose no more precautions than what every country, and even the United States, thinks it necessary to take for national defences. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible not to see, that, in the great changes which have taken place in the world within these few years, among other arts, the art of war has been improved, and that it is necessary when there is—as there always is—a possibility of war, to be prepared for our defence. But, really, to see some of the letters which have been published, and to hear some of the language that has been used, it would seem that these two great nations, so wealthy, so civilised, so enlightened, were going to butcher one another, merely to see what would be the effect of percussion shells and needle guns! (Cheers and laughter.) I trust those fears are only temporary; I am convinced the solid and deliberate opinion of this country and of this House is for peace—(Loud cheers)—for the continuance of the most permanent and solid peace; and I own I think it the greatest blessing the nations of Europe can enjoy. But there is something more which, if I may be permitted, I shall point out to the attention of the House. Four years ago we were astonished with accounts of insurrection in various capitals of Europe; day after day we heard of revolts and outbreaks, and were made acquainted with the intelligence of the establishment of the most democratic constitutions. I heard opinions of some in this House expressing their great joy at the establishment of those constitutions; but I could not participate in their joy or in their grief. I looked, I said, on those events with mixed feelings. I was glad of whatever would promote the prosperity of the nations of Europe, but I was by no means confident those changes would have that result. We have seen four years go over, and we have seen in almost all those countries that these democratic constitutions have been destroyed, and that absolute powers have been put in their place. For instance, there is that little country of Tuscany, where I lived for several months under the indulgent rule of a mild and enlightened governor. We have seen that Government overturned by a democracy, and the Grand Duke driven from his dominions by the party which seeks what is called Italian unity; but we have seen that democratic Government suppressed, and the Grand Duke restored to power by a foreign force occupying his chief town, and which has its subsistence provided by the diminishing means of the State, while the Italians have made no more progress than before. In Austria, again, the constitution which had been given to the people has been since strangled in its birth, and absolute power restored. In Hesse, likewise, force has been used to put an end to the constitution which had been introduced under the influence of popular excitement, and absolute power prevails. Now, Sir, is there no moral to be drawn from this? Does it not show, in the first place, that we should not judge hastily or rashly of events occurring in foreign countries? Does it not show, likewise, that, with respect to ourselves, though it was thought we had not the same degree of liberty as some of those States, we have done wisely to adhere to our ancient institutions, and that freedom of the press and liberty of speech—*quid velis exponere, quid sentias dicere*—the essence of freedom, are here more fully enjoyed than where popular liberty prevails to the utmost? (Hear, hear.) I trust, therefore, that we shall, with regard to our own country, continue in the path of peaceable and safe reform, rather than, by the hasty adoption of anything different from our institutions, run the risk of losing the very liberty for which we make the change. But as to foreign countries, there is this to be said, that while we do not interfere with their domestic concerns—while we abstain from any intemperate judgment on their internal affairs—yet there is one result which comes home to us, and which imposes on us a duty from which we cannot flinch. All these various Governments of foreign States, as each gets uppermost, send their enemies and opponents out of the country, and the consequence is that we have many who are seeking refuge in England. In giving them hospitality we are but pursuing the ancient and known policy of this country; we are but doing that which was celebrated two centuries ago, when Waller said:—

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the Continent,
Or thus created, it was sure designed
To be the sacred refuge of mankind.

(Cheers.) I trust that we shall never see this boast falsified; that while we disapprove of any attempt made in this country to change the established Governments of other countries, so long as those exiles conduct themselves peaceably we shall consider it the honour and distinction of this country to receive indiscriminately all those who are the victims of misfortune. With these opinions, therefore, with respect to foreign affairs and as to the advantages that we derive from them, as to the obligations which they impose upon us, I shall conclude when I say to the House, that, not wishing in any degree to enter on the topics which have been introduced, it has been necessary that at the request of my hon. friend I should give the explanation of the conduct I have pursued with respect to my noble friend, and that it has been impossible to do so without at the same time recurring to what took place in a neighbouring country; but I must again repeat, that in any measures which we have to take—that in any measures which we may have to submit to this House—it shall be our object not to increase that unreasonable panic, but to alleviate it. (Cheers.) It is my persuasion that it is wise at all times to take precautions against contingent and possible danger; but at the same time I say there is no reason to suppose that any danger threatens us, that there is in fact no dispute between us and any other power. (Hear, hear.) I have the happiness to say that the relations of peace exist between this country and foreign nations in the fullest degree. I trust they may continue to do so; and while I deplore events which have passed on the continent of Europe—events which I fear were but the too certain consequences of the revolution of 1848—I do trust that by peace and civilisation, by the intelligence which is daily pouring in on us, by the inventions made to improve the condition of mankind, liberty shall be at length introduced and established, and that, with religion, it shall govern the hearts of men and produce happier days to mankind. (Loud cheering.)

Lord PALMERSTON rose from his place on the front bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side, and said:—Sir, I am sure the House will feel, that, after what has passed on the part of my hon. friend behind me (Sir B. Hall) and the noble Lord who has just sat down, it is absolutely incumbent on me to make some observations to the House. I should be sorry indeed, Sir, that this House and the country should run away with the impression which the speech of the noble Lord has been too well calculated to make, that I have abandoned the principles I have ever entertained—that I have changed the opinions I have expressed, and which I will never alter—that I have been the advocate of absolute power, and that I have been in favour of the abolition of constitutional Governments. The noble Lord began the remarks he made to the House by stating his opinion of the relations which ought to subsist between the Foreign Secretary and the Crown on the one hand, and the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister on the other. In that definition I most entirely concur, and I flatter myself I have done nothing which is inconsistent with either of those relations. Sir, the practice that prevailed in the Foreign-office was that which the

noble Lord has described as laid down in the memorandum of 1850, but the practice did not begin at that time, but was in existence before; namely, that no important political instruction was ever sent to any foreign Minister abroad, and no statement addressed to any diplomatic agent, without the draft being first submitted to the noble Lord at the head of the Government, that he might take the pleasure of the Crown upon it; and if he, either himself or from high authority, suggested alterations, those alterations were made, and, if he objected to the despatch, then the despatch was modified. It is, at the same time, said, that though the general tenor of the policy pursued by me had met with the approval of her Majesty's Government, and was right, yet there was something in the manner of conducting it calculated to excite irritation on the part of foreign Governments. Now the manner of conducting it consisted in the formation of despatches or notes; and I have stated that they were never sent, unless they had obtained the previous sanction of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. The noble Lord has commented upon an incident which, I am ready to admit, excited some degree of regret on my part—namely, the interview which took place between me and a certain deputation from Finsbury and Islington on the subject of the efforts made by her Majesty's Government to obtain the release of the Hungarian refugees detained in the Turkish dominions. I was asked by letter to receive a deputation instructed to express the acknowledgments of a certain meeting to me, as a member of the Government and the organ of its foreign policy, for the efforts made to obtain the liberation of those refugees. I thought it was my duty, being thus applied to by respectable persons, to receive this deputation from a meeting of her Majesty's subjects. I certainly did not expect—not being so much in the habit of receiving deputations as my noble friend probably is—I did not expect that what passed in conversation with those persons was to appear in a newspaper paragraph next day as an important declaration on the part of her Majesty's Government. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But there was nothing which I said to that deputation which I have not stated in this House and elsewhere, and which has not been publicly known. (Hear.) I certainly regret that the meeting should have mixed up with their acknowledgments to her Majesty's Government expressions with respect to foreign Sovereigns which it was entirely unfitting that a person in my situation should have presented to him. (Hear, hear.) If I had taken the precaution, which I certainly might, to see the address previously, I might have objected to such parts, and they might have been expunged; but, being taken by surprise, and the address being read on the spot, all I could do was to repudiate those expressions, and to declare that I had no participation in them. I do not think that what passed on that occasion was reasonably calculated to impair the friendly relations between her Majesty's Government and any continental power. I will now come to the particular transactions to which my noble friend—(after a pause)—the noble Lord, has referred as the groundwork of my removal from office. The event which is commonly called the *coup d'état* happened in Paris on the 2d of December. On the 3d the French Ambassador, with whom I was in the habit of almost daily communication, called on me at my house to inform me of what he had received, and to talk over the events of the preceding day, and I stated conversationally the opinion I entertained of the events which had taken place. That opinion was exactly the opinion expressed in the latter part of the despatch which the noble Lord has read; and the French Ambassador, as I am informed, in a private letter, communicated the result of that conversation to his Minister. On that day, the 3d of December, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris wrote a despatch to ask what instructions he should receive for his guidance in France during the interval before the vote of the French on the question that was to be proposed to them, and whether in that interval he should infuse in the relations with the French Government any greater degree of reserve than usual. I took the opinion of the Cabinet on that question, and a draft of that opinion was prepared and sent for her Majesty's approbation. The answer could only be one in consistency with the course we had pursued since the beginning of the events alluded to, and was such as the noble Lord had read. Her Majesty's Ambassador was instructed to make no change in his relations with the French Government, and to do nothing that should wear the appearance of any interference in the internal affairs of France. (Hear, hear.) There was no instruction to communicate that document to the French Government; it simply contained instructions, not, in fact, what the English Ambassador was to do, but what he was to abstain from doing. The noble Lord, however (the Marquis of Normanby), thought it right to communicate to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the substance of that document, accompanying his communication with certain excuses for the delay, which, however, did not rest with that noble Marquis, as his despatch to the English Government was dated the 3d of December. The French Minister stated that he had nothing to do with respect to the delay, and the less, indeed, because two days before he had received from the French Ambassador in London a statement which the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) has read, viz. that I had entirely approved of what had been done, and thought the President of the French fully justified. That was a somewhat highly-coloured explanation of the result of the long conversation we held together. Those particular words I never used, and probably the French Ambassador never would have conceived it consistent with the dignity due to his country to ask the approval of a Foreign Secretary of State. Consequently, the approval was not given, and was not asked. When the Marquis of Normanby's despatch reached my noble friend (Lord J. Russell), he wrote to say he trusted that I could contradict that report. There was, as he has stated, an interval between the receipt of the noble Lord's letter and my answer. The noble Lord's letter was dated the 14th, and my answer the 16th. I was at the time labouring under a heavy pressure of business, and wishing fully to explain the opinion I expressed, it was not until the evening of the 16th that I was able to write my answer. The noble Lord had got it early next morning, on the 17th. My answer was, that the words quoted by Lord Normanby gave a high colouring to anything I could have said in the conversation with the French Ambassador, but that my opinion was, and that opinion, no doubt, I expressed, that such was the antagonism arising from time to time between the French Assembly and the President, that their long co-existence became impossible, and that it was my opinion that if one or other were to prevail it would be better for France, and, through the interests of France, better for the interests of Europe, that the President should prevail than the Assembly; and my reason was that the Assembly had nothing to offer for the substitution of the President, unless an alternative ending obviously in civil war or anarchy; whereas the President, on the other hand, had to offer unity of purpose and unity of authority, and if he were inclined to do so, he might give to France internal tranquillity with good and permanent government. I will not trouble the House with all the arguments in my letter, or with all the illustrations it contained. My noble friend replied to that letter, that he had come to the reluctant conclusion that it would not be consistent with the interests of the country to allow the management of the foreign affairs of the country to remain any longer in my hands. He said that the question between us was not whether the President was justified or not, but whether I was justified or not in having expressed any opinion on the subject. To that I replied that there was in diplomatic intercourse a well-known and perfectly understood distinction between conversations official, by which Governments were bound and which represented the opinions of Governments, and those unofficial conversations by which Governments were not bound, and in which the speakers did not express the opinions of Governments, but the opinions they might themselves for the moment entertain. I said that in my conversation with M. Walewski nothing had passed which could in the slightest degree fetter the action of the Government; and that if the doctrines of the noble Lord were established, and if the Foreign Secretary were to be precluded from expressing on passing events any opinion to a foreign Minister except in the capacity of an organ of the Cabinet, and after having previously consulted the Cabinet, there would be an end to that freedom of intercourse which tended so much to good understanding and to the facility of public business. To this my noble friend answered, that my letter left him no other course than to ask her Majesty to appoint a successor to me. Now, it is my humble opinion that my doctrine is right, and that my noble friend is wrong; because it is obvious that if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs were never allowed in easy and familiar conversation with foreign Ministers to express an opinion on foreign events, whether

important or not, not as the organ of the Government, but an opinion which he had formed himself at the moment, then such a restriction on the intercourse with foreign Ministers would be extremely injurious and prejudicial to the public service. (Hear, hear.) Now, I expressed this opinion to which the noble Lord has referred to the French Ambassador on the 31st of December; but was I the only member of the Cabinet who did thus express an opinion on passing events? (Hear, hear.) I am informed that on the evening of that very day, and under the same roof as I expressed my opinion, the noble Lord at the head of the Government, in conversation with the same Ambassador, expressed his opinion. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I cannot tell what that opinion was, but, from what has just now fallen from the noble Lord this evening, it may be assumed that that opinion was not very different even from the reported opinion which I am supposed to have expressed. (Cheers.) Was that all? On the Friday, and in the noble Lord's own house, I have been informed that the French Ambassador met the noble Lord the President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The noble Lord again expressed an opinion (Hear, hear); and the President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer also expressed an opinion (Cheers and laughter): and be it remembered, that the charge was not the nature of the opinion, for the noble Lord distinctly told me, "You mistake the question between us; it is not whether the President was justified or not, but whether you were justified in expressing an opinion on the matter at all." (Hear, hear.) I believe that the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies did also in those few days express an opinion on those events, and I have been informed also that the then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and now the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, also expressed his opinion. (Cheers and laughter.) Then it follows that every member of the Cabinet, whatever his political avocations may have been—however much his attention may have been devoted to other matters—is at liberty to express an opinion of passing events abroad; but the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose peculiar duty it is to watch those events, who is unfit for his office if he has not an opinion on them, is the only man not permitted to express an opinion ("Hear, hear, and laughter"); and when a foreign Minister comes and tells him that he has news, he is to remain silent, like a speechless dolt, or the mute of some Eastern Pacha? (Cheers and laughter.) Now I am told, "It is not your conversation with M. Walewski that is complained of, but your despatch to the Marquis of Normanby." What had I stated in that despatch, in reference to which a great parade was made, as if I had been guilty of breach of duty to the Crown, and of my obligations to the Prime Minister, in sending it without previously communicating with the noble Lord? (Hear.) No man can lay down the matter more strongly than I have in reference to the obligations of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I have always admitted that if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs sends a despatch of importance to an Ambassador abroad, without ascertaining the opinion of the Prime Minister or the Crown, he is guilty of a breach of duty. But there are many cases in which it is perfectly well known that he is only expressing the opinion of the Government, and inconvenience might arise from delay. There are many cases in which a sedulous and careful observance of the strict rule is attended with inconvenience to the public service, and has exposed me to imputations of neglect and delay in answering the despatches I received. But what was the despatch from the Marquis of Normanby, and what was my answer? Lord Normanby, in his despatch of the 6th, had said that the French Minister had reported that I used certain expressions which Lord Normanby represents as inconsistent with the instructions not to interfere in the internal affairs of France. Now, if those expressions had been used, I do not see that they are inconsistent with the instructions not to make any alteration in our relations with the French Government. But what does Lord Normanby proceed to state? He says, that after making that communication to M. Turgot to which the noble Lord has alluded, to do nothing which should have the appearance of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of France, he added that he was quite sure that if the Government had known the events of Paris on the Thursday and Friday they would have joined their congratulations to his. That was a greater apparent interference in the internal affairs of the French nation than any conversation of mine with M. Walewski. However, Lord Normanby having reported the expressions of the French Minister to me, I did not think it necessary to go into any argument on the subject; but ten days afterwards, on the 15th of December, the Ambassador at Paris, rather inverting, I think, the positions of Ambassador and Secretary of State ("Hear, hear, and a laugh"), calls on the Secretary of State to give him an explanation as to the language the Secretary of State was supposed to have used to M. Walewski. In my despatch, in answer, I repeated that neither the Secretary of State nor the Ambassador at Paris was entitled to pronounce judgment on the affairs of France; but I stated the nature of the opinions I expressed on the 3d of December. Therefore, it is a misrepresentation of the facts of the case, to say that, in answering Lord Normanby's letter, I was giving instructions inconsistent with the relation of our general intercourse with the French Government. It was no instruction. I did not give the opinion of the Government or of England. It was my own opinion; and, whether right or wrong, it was shared by numbers in France. Therefore, the charge which the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) has brought against me, founded on a despatch, has no foundation in justice or in fact. (Hear, hear.) That is the state of the case as between the noble Lord and myself. As for the letter of the noble Lord, giving reasons for advising the Queen to appoint a successor to me, that was a step which it was perfectly competent for the noble Lord to take without assigning any reason to me. But he chose to assign a reason, and that reason was, that I did, in conversation with M. Walewski, that which he and other divers members of the Cabinet appear also to have done in conversation with the same person. (Hear.) I do not dispute the right of the noble Lord to remove any member of the Government whom he may think it better to remove than to retain in the Cabinet. With respect to myself, the noble Lord has done me justice by saying that the course of foreign policy of which I was the instrument had received the constant support and approval of the rest of the Government. I think that course of foreign policy was the proper one for this country to pursue. (Hear, hear.) I always thought it was the duty of the Government of this country to make the interests of England the polar star to guide our course (Cheers), and that it was my duty to be, as the noble Lord described me in 1850, neither the Minister of Austria, of Russia, nor of Prussia, but the Minister of England. (Cheers.) I have felt it my duty to maintain the interests of England, to afford protection to British subjects abroad in all parts of the world, to protect their commerce, their persons, and their property. (Hear, hear.) It is not to be expected that, in pursuing that course, in giving that encouragement which our own disposition and wishes stimulated us to give to the progressive diffusion of constitutional government in other countries—it is not to be expected, I repeat, that such a course could be pursued without meeting with opposition from persons and Governments who entertained opposite opinions, or who have happened to be wrongdoers, from whom redress might be demanded. But I am happy to say, and my statement is confirmed by what has just fallen from the noble Lord, that, after having for a considerable time had the good fortune and honour to be the instrument to guide the foreign relations of this country, I have left the country in a state of most friendly relations with respect to every part of Europe, and that there is no question, no political question of any importance, creating a difference between this and any country. (Cheers.) It is not always that that could have been said. There have been periods when, unfortunately, differences existed; but, at all events, that "fire-brand," as I have been called, that individual who embroiled the relations of England with all other countries, as it has also been said of me, after having found the country involved in difficulties, has left office with no question of difference between this and other nations, but with amity subsisting between this and all other countries. (Cheers.) For instance, there are our relations with Russia. The time has been when we have had serious differences with that power. But between England and Russia there now exists the most cordial understanding upon the very questions on which formerly differences prevailed—namely, with regard to Persia and Turkey. A short time ago, questions arose in which Prussia was concerned, which seriously affected the peace of the north of Germany, and which we succeeded in arranging; and it was some satisfaction to her Majesty's Government, that, by our conduct in seconding the proper and just pretensions of Denmark, we succeeded in wiping out the recollections of former events which had embittered the relations of those two countries, and that we were enabled

to establish between England and Denmark relations of the most friendly and confidential nature. (Hear, hear.) Sir, no one will be prepared to underrate the importance of this consideration, that, whatever may have been the nature of the Government in France of late years, the nations of France and Great Britain have remained upon terms of the most complete friendship and good understanding. (Hear, hear.) During all the changes which took place in France during the year 1818, whoever was at the head of the Government, and whatever form of government was adopted by the French nation, we abstained from all interference with the internal affairs of France. Our principle has been to treat the authorities of the moment as the Government of the French nation, and with those authorities our relations have always been those of cordial amity. (Hear, hear.) Then, with regard to the United States. The United States constitute a power between which and this country in former years the most serious difficulties existed. But these countries are now upon a more cordial footing, and a better understanding prevails between them than has ever before prevailed between those two great and kindred powers. (Hear.) This is a state of things which I must say is very much owing to the abilities and conciliatory manners of our late Minister to the United States, Sir Henry Bulwer, and very much also to the manly, straightforward, frank, and conciliatory character of that distinguished person who represents the United States at this Court. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, with the Spanish states of America our normal condition, I may almost say, has been that of demanding redress for injuries done to British subjects. But these points of dispute are now either settled or in a train of adjustment; and our relations with those states are now as good as they ever have been, or as they are likely to be. (Hear, hear.) I come now to Brazil. With Brazil we are now co-operating with the great object of the suppression of the slave trade. That object has been attained with such success, that, whereas in former years the number of slaves imported into Brazil had been 15,000, 16,000, and 17,000, the number of slaves brought during the last year was less than 3000, of which a certain number were seized by the Government for the purposes of emancipation. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, if the measures now in co-operation between England and Brazil, and the measures now being taken upon the coast of Africa, are well and systematically followed out, the people of this country will in a short time have the satisfaction of accomplishing the great and noble object which for so great a length of time has been the aim at which they have directed their efforts. (Cheers.) I do not think the people of England desire the suppression of the slave trade because they believe they will gain thereby in reputation and renown, because it is not to gain reputation and renown that those sacrifices have been made and those exertions have been continued. (Cheers.) They have desired the extinction of the slave traffic, not for fame, but for "virtue's better end;" and the people of this country, whenever that great object is accomplished, will look for their reward, not to the tongues of men, but to the dispensing award of a just and retributive Providence. (Cheers.) I now come to Spain. Our relations with Spain are now more cordial than they ever have been, notwithstanding our recent differences with that power. With the states of Italy we have had questions relative to losses sustained by individuals, but these have been settled in the most satisfactory manner. With Turkey our relations have been perfectly amicable. Austria is, perhaps, the only power with which our relations have not been quite so cordial as in some former periods of our history. But with Austria, so far as outward appearances and diplomatic relations are concerned, we are upon friendly terms. With regard to Austria, I must observe, however, that great differences of opinion and principle have existed between the English and Austrian Governments. England has supported the diffusion of constitutional government, whilst the Austrian Government, on the contrary, has preferred the despotic system. In Portugal, Sicily, and the north of Italy, the two Governments were at variance in their opinions, and also in their views upon some difficult internal questions, and upon the action of Turkey with regard to the treatment of the refugees from the Hungarian territory. But these differences constitute no reason why the British and Austrian Governments should not co-operate with each other upon any matter on which our opinions and our interests may agree. (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, England and Austria had differences with each other in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, with regard to the affairs of Portugal and Spain, but that did not prevent our co-operating with Austria in 1840 or 1841, when we found that their objects and views were identical with our own. (Hear, hear.) And whatever irritation may have been introduced, and whatever differences of policy may have existed, that irritation was sure to subside; and I am therefore justified in including Austria among the countries with whom we have satisfactory relations of friendship and interest. Sir, having conducted the affairs of this country through periods of considerable difficulty, it was my good fortune to be the instrument of peace, and to combine therewith the not unsuccessful assertion of the interests of England. (Hear, hear.) And I think I may say, that, in quitting office, I have handed over the foreign relations of the country to my successor with the honour and dignity of England unsullied, and leaving her character and reputation standing high among the nations of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MURRAY said he had, like many others, received and entertained Kossuth because he was an ill-used man, who had exerted himself for his country, and it never once entered into his head to receive him because he was a Republican.

Mr. BAILLIE said, after the explanations which they had heard, he could come to no other conclusion than that Lord Palmerston had been offered up as a sacrifice for the whole Government.

Mr. GRACE said he had not entertained Kossuth because he was a Republican, nor had he ever heard him ask for intervention. On the contrary, he had condemned intervention, which had been the cause of the destruction of the liberties of his own country.

Mr. M. MILNES defended the policy of Lord Palmerston, and, as an humble supporter of the Government, regretted that it had so weakened itself by his summary dismissal from office.

Lord DUDLEY STUART said he thought that the nobility and gentry of England did themselves no credit by hanging back, as they had done, when Kossuth was so enthusiastically received by the great mass of the people.

After a few words from Sir H. VERNEY,

Mr. B. OSBORNE, in reference to the paragraph of the Speech respecting Ireland, suggested that in the disturbed districts in Ireland the Scotch system of juries should be introduced, according to which the majority of the jury might give the verdict.

Mr. ROXBURGH contended that the Government, now deprived of its right arm in the loss of Lord Palmerston, had nothing left in it to entitle it to ask for the confidence of the House. The hon. gentleman referred to the mismanagement of the Admiralty, in the colonies, and other departments of the administration, in order to establish beyond doubt the want of capacity in those who presided over them.

Mr. NAPIER dwelt upon the confederacy existing in Ireland against life and property, and urged upon the Government the necessity of taking stringent measures to suppress Ribbon societies in Ireland.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE could not consent to again resort to the system of coercion, however he might deplore the murders which at once afflicted and disgraced his country. Those murders were attributable entirely to land questions, which the Government had always shirked and avoided.

Mr. DISRAELI said he had listened with great attention to the explanations given that night; but he must say, that he could derive but little information from either of the noble Lords. He had always felt it his duty to object to the policy of the noble Lord who had been so summarily dismissed from the Cabinet, but he had never separated the policy of the Foreign Secretary from that of the Cabinet. As that policy was, he believed, still to be pursued, he would rather it should be pursued by the noble Lord, who was admitted on all hands to be a most able Minister, than by any other member of the Cabinet. With respect to the new Reform Bill to be brought forward, he felt certain that a measure of real improvement would not be opposed by any one gentleman on this side of the House; but if they were to be favoured with a bill to throw the balance of numbers on the side of any particular party in that House, or to lessen the influence of the landed gentry in the House, he would oppose it, even at the hazard of being considered opposed—which he was not—to any measure of reform whatever. He felt himself called upon to remark on the omission from the Speech of all allusion to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act—an act which no Minister would be justified in passing unless he intended to act upon it; but, although the noble Lord had made such a flourish last year about the insult offered to our Queen by

the Vatican, he now made no allusion to the subject, notwithstanding the conduct of the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, as well as in this country. He also adverted to the omission of all notice of the condition of the agricultural classes; and for this omission, as well as the former one, he thought the noble Lord was bound to assign his reasons.

After a few observations from Mr. H. GRATTAN, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he had communicated with the French Ambassador in consequence of what had fallen from Lord Palmerston; but that gentleman had said that he could not recollect any particular expressions made use of by him (Lord John Russell), but that he had a general impression that the result was satisfactory. With respect to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, he believed that it had not been violated, and therefore it was unnecessary to refer to it in the Speech from the Throne. The honourable and learned member for Sheffield had charged Ministers with incapacity. He would not reply on that occasion further than to say that they would at any time bow to the declared opinion of that House; but, until the House should withdraw its confidence, they would exercise their best abilities for the benefit of the country.

After some observations from Colonel SIDTHORP, Mr. WHITESIDE said the arm of justice was paralysed in Ireland, and inquiry was requisite with a view to devise a remedy.

Sir G. GREY defended the Irish Government. The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Captain FITZROY inquired whether, under the Smithfield Market Act of last session, which allowed the City six months to signify if they would undertake the new market, the corporation of London had signified such an intention?

Sir G. GREY replied that on the 29th of January, a few days before the expiration of the six months, he did receive from the corporation formal notice that they desired to undertake the new metropolitan market, and to defray all the expenses incident to it out of the corporation funds. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. O'BRIEN asked whether it would be under the present act, or some other bill?

Sir G. GREY said the act of last session gave all the powers requisite to erect the market, which powers were to be transferred to the corporation in case they gave the notice referred to; and he was not aware whether another measure would be necessary for that purpose. He could not say, however, whether an act might not be necessary in order to procure a site for the market.

THE COLONIES.—THE KAFFIR WAR.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave notice that he should, so soon as the papers upon the subject were produced, call the attention of the House to the state of the British dominions in South Africa, and move resolutions respecting it.

MONEY VOTES.

On the motion that the usual sessional orders be agreed to, Mr. HUMPHREY complained of the practice of voting away money after twelve o'clock at night; and moved, as an amendment, that after that hour no vote of public money should be brought forward.

After a short conversation the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 146 to 64.

THE KITCHEN.

Mr. STAFFORD then moved that a standing committee be appointed to control the arrangements of the kitchen and refreshment rooms in the department of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House; to consist of Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Alderman Humphrey, and Mr. Stafford—three to be a quorum.

Mr. F. FRENCH objected to some of the charges made for refreshments. He did not think hon. members ought to be charged 6s. a bottle for sherry. (A laugh.) The hon. member for Southwark had been told by the first merchant in London, that he would supply any kind of wine at more reasonable prices. The charges ought to be so reduced as that hon. members might be induced to dine at Bellamy's instead of at their clubs.

Mr. ANSTEE suggested that this culinary question should be discussed in the proposed committee, and, in the meantime, he would propose an alteration in the constitution of the committee. Last year the Earl of Arundel and Surrey was on the committee, and now it was proposed to substitute for him the name of Mr. Dawson. As, however, on fasting days it was probable that Roman Catholic members might suffer somewhat in the hands of their Protestant providers, he proposed that Mr. Serjeant Murphy—a good Catholic, a liberal, and a first-rate table companion—should be nominated in the place of Mr. Dawson. (Laughter.)

After a few words from Mr. FRENCH and Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. ANSTEE gave notice that he would move the addition of Mr. Serjeant Murphy's name to the committee.

Lord M. HILL then stood forward, *carte* in hand, and proceeded, amid general laughter, to justify the reasonableness of its charges. A portion of soup could be had for 1s., and mutton broth and a chop followed for 6d. (Laughter.) Soles were 1s., and a whiting 6d.; turbot and cod fish were to be had for 1s. 6d., and salmon and lobster sauce for 2s. (Laughter.) To come to more substantial items: a cutlet was to be had for 6d.; and if hon. gentlemen did not like to pay 6s. a bottle for sherry, they could have it as low as 4s. In tea and coffee he feared no reduction could be made. (Laughter.)

The motion was then agreed to.

The sessional orders, including that which prescribes the hours of session for the House on Wednesdays to be from 12 o'clock at noon to 6 o'clock p.m., were then agreed to.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

On the bringing up of the report on the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne,

Mr. HUMPHREY strongly complained of the construction and ventilation of the House. The latter was so bad, that on the previous evening he was obliged to quit it, owing to the excessive heat, and was too ill to return. He thought, after all the money which had been spent on the Houses of Parliament, they were entitled to a house in which they could assemble without prejudice to their healths.

Mr. B. OSBORNE also complained of the fittings of the House. On the previous day one of the candelabra fell, and went through the floor; while another of them leaked, to the serious damage of the clothes of those hon. members who sat beneath it. The quarrel between Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid had now lasted five years, and the latter gentleman said that the House could never be properly ventilated until that quarrel could be adjusted. He hoped they would call Dr. Reid to give evidence at the bar of the House.

Mr. FITZROY said the state of the House on the previous evening was intolerable, a constant stench prevailing the whole night, with alternate puffs of hot and cold air, which rendered it insupportable. He suggested the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject.

Lord SEYMOUR also recommended the appointment of a committee. The conversation then dropped.

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

The report upon the Address was agreed to, and it was ordered that such members of the House as were in the Privy Council should present the Address to her Majesty.

Mr. HUMPHREY asked, if there was any objection to lay upon the table a copy of any reports which had been made respecting changes in the Royal Mint?

Mr. C. LEWIS said there was no objection. Adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of WILMINGTON called the attention of her Majesty's Government to the painful state of certain parts of Ireland, and also to the failure of the special commission that had been recently appointed for the trial of offenders. He wished to know whether the Government intended to take a new view of the subject, and whether

it was intended to strengthen the law for the repression of crime and outrage?

Earl GREY understood the question to be, whether, in consequence of the failure of the Special Commission, the Government intended to introduce any measure for the alteration of the law. The proceedings of that Commission had only just terminated, and he had not yet communicated with the Secretary of State for the Home Department; no decision on the subject had, therefore, yet been come to.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord LYNCHURST wished to know whether the Bill for the amendment of the practice of the Court of Chancery, to be brought into the other House on Monday week, would carry into effect fully and completely the recommendations of the Commissioners?

The Lord CHANCELLOR said the notice given applied to a measure which would undoubtedly carry out the recommendations of the Commission; but, until he had seen the bill fully drawn out, he could not say whether he would be fully authorised to recommend its adoption. That bill would go to the practice, but not to the jurisdiction of the Court; but there would be another bill laid on the table on Friday night to carry out the other objects contemplated.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his gratification that these measures would be brought on so soon, as nothing more important could be brought under the consideration of Parliament. In the main recommendation of that Commission he most entirely concurred, and he hoped it would pave the way for the abolition of the Masters in the Court of Chancery.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER stated, that, in obedience to the commands of the Houses, the Lords with white staves had waited upon the Queen with an answer to her Majesty's Address, and had been most graciously received. The following was her Majesty's reply—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and it will be at all times my earnest desire to co-operate with you in measures calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of my people."

THE WAR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would take that opportunity of expressing his sense of the policy of Sir Harry Smith, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Harry Smith was an officer of such high reputation in the service, that he did not require any commendation from him. But having been entrusted with a high command, and engaged in extensive military operations, and having been recalled by her Majesty's Government, it was but justice to him to say that he (the Duke of Wellington), who was his commanding officer, entirely approved of all his operations, entirely approved of all the orders he gave to the troops, and of the arrangements he had made for their success. He also approved entirely of the conduct of the officers and men, and was fully sensible of the difficulties under which they laboured, and of the gallantry with which they got through them. It was his firm belief that everything was done by the General commanding and the officers under his control to carry into effect, so far as was possible, the orders of her Majesty's Government. He (the Duke of Wellington) had had the honour of conducting the command of her Majesty's army, and had superintended the conduct of different operations in the same part of the world, under three separate Governments, and he was sorry to say that he observed a palpable error in the whole of these operations; and certainly his gallant friend had acted as others had acted before him. The Kaffirs occupied extensive regions of what was called jungle, or bush, but which was in reality thicket—and such thicket wood could be found nowhere else. The Kaffirs retired to these fastnesses with the plunder, on which they subsisted; they were attacked at great odds, and necessarily with great loss. They moved away sometimes with their plunder, and sometimes it was taken from them. The troops, however, did not occupy these fastnesses; they could not, because they could not live in them. The moment they retired the Kaffirs returned again, and the consequence was, that, to his certain knowledge, under the last three governors, these fastnesses had been attacked three or four times over, on every occasion with great loss to the assailants. There was a remedy for that state of things: the fastnesses should be destroyed as soon as they were taken. He had experience of this kind of warfare, and he would say that the opening of roads, as had been shown from the earliest times, was the only mode of freeing the country from that description of enemy, as it would at once admit of the movement of regular troops. He would say, therefore, that it was absolutely necessary that roads should be immediately made into these fastnesses. He had communicated these opinions to the Secretary at War, and hoped they would be acted upon. The only objection that could be urged was that it required a great length of time, and would occasion no little expense. The truth was, that the war at the Cape had now come to that point, that unless such a measure was adopted there could be no peace in that part of the world—there could be no enjoyment of the social comforts of civilised life. The whole of the native population had revolted, and it could not be expected that depredations would not be carried on when Kaffir chieftains with 10,000, 20,000, or 30,000 followers had established themselves in these fastnesses within the boundaries of her Majesty's territories. The expense could not be one-tenth the cost of a single campaign; and if it was not done, and effectually done, there could be no peace in that part of the world.

In answer to Lord LYNCHURST, Earl GREY said that the papers from the Cape of Good Hope were in two sets, the one exclusively referring to the operations of the war, and the other to legislative matters and the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the number of which had recently been filled up.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained that there was at present no member of the Government to represent the Board of Control, although he had some important questions to ask relative to the proposed measures of the Government contingent upon the expiration of the East India Charter.

Earl GREY said, if the noble Earl had given notice of his questions, some member of her Majesty's Government would have been ready to reply to him.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH would put the questions on Tuesday next.

Lord CRANWORTH brought in a bill for the amendment of the Municipal Corporation Act.

Lord MONTAGUE moved for returns connected with the consolidated annuities upon land in Ireland.

Lord CAMPBELL, in answer to a question from a noble Lord, said it was the intention of the Master of the Rolls early in the session to bring in a bill for the registration of assurances in Ireland.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Mr. COWAN presented a petition from Edinburgh in favour of an extension of the suffrage.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, complaining that the Constitution which had been promised to them had not been carried out.

Mr. W. MILES presented a petition from a place in Somersetshire, praying that insane pauper lunatics should be placed in other than lunatic asylums.

Mr. MILES moved for returns showing the date and terms of the contract for preserved meat for the use of her Majesty's navy.—Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. Whiteside, respecting the constitution of juries in Ireland, Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he hoped the question would be postponed until the Attorney-General for Ireland was in his place.

Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating public-houses in Scotland.

Mr. FRESHFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the assessment and collection of county rates in England.

THE ADDRESS.

The answer to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne was then considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. LEWIS it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to-morrow, to consider and report on the supplies to be granted to her Majesty.

The House then adjourned, at five minutes past five.

THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY FRANCE : PROJECTS AND ALARMS FROM 1792 TO 1852.

I.—EXPEDITION TO BANTRY BAY, IN 1796.

The possible invasion of Britain by the French was spoken of on both sides of the Channel in the first year of the revolutionary war, 1793; so also in 1794. In 1795 the Directory Government threatened it emphatically. In England the threat caused little real alarm; partly because it was assumed to be published to deter Britain from sending her armies to the aid of the European monarchies, and partly because the aggressive energy of the Republican armies was yet undeveloped.

In 1796 preparations were made at Brest for nine months to send out a naval and military force to effect a revolution in Ireland. From various causes the armament was not ready before the middle of December; or, if ready, it was delayed, in hope of making the passage of the Channel under cover of a fog. It consisted of twenty-five ships of the line, fifteen frigates, besides brigs, sloops of war, and transports. The army consisted of 25,000 men, and was commanded by General Hoche, an officer who had been successful in subduing the loyalists of La Vendée. They sailed on the 18th of December. On going out of Brest, some of the largest ships struck upon the rocks, and became unfit for service in that expedition. On the 19th a violent storm arose; it dispersed and damaged several of the ships. On the 24th Admiral Bouvet anchored, with seven ships of the line and ten others, in Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, Ireland. A boat was despatched to the shore with a party to reconnoitre; but it was captured, and on the beach numbers of people appeared to oppose a landing.

After lying some days in this bay, the violence of the weather, which had never abated to moderation, increased so much that the Admiral resolved to leave his unsafe anchorage and proceed to sea. The officers of the land forces insisted on his awaiting the expected appearance of Hoche, who, with other superior officers, was in a frigate which separated from the fleet on the night of the 18th, immediately after leaving Brest; or, that he would land the troops, that they might at once begin the campaign. But the Admiral refused to comply, alleging that General Hoche alone possessed the plan of the expedition. He accordingly set sail for Brest, where he arrived on the 31st; the other divisions of the fleet reached that harbour also, with the exception of two ships of the line and three frigates. One of the ships and two frigates foundered at sea; one frigate was captured by the English; and the other ship only escaped capture by being run ashore near Brest harbour, where she became a wreck.

Thus, notwithstanding the superior navy of England, Ireland was only saved from a very formidable invasion by the assistance of the wintry elements. The address of General Hoche to his army before leaving Brest proved that he contemplated Ireland only as the readiest means of invading England. He told his soldiers that they were to treat the Irish as friends, and not as a conquered people; and that they were republicans, and were ripe for revolution.

II.—INVASION OF DEVONSHIRE AND WALES BY THE FRENCH, IN 1797.

During the month of January, 1797, the ships and regiments which had returned from Bantry Bay were reinforced by repairs and by additions of men and stores, to renew the expedition. The middle of February came, however, and it was still delayed. On the 18th of February a corps of about 1400 men (some accounts say 1200) was embarked at Brest in four vessels, three of them frigates. On the 20th they entered the Bristol Channel, and anchored in the harbour of Ilfracombe, on the north coast of Devonshire. They scuttled several merchantmen, and probably would have destroyed all the shipping there had they not been apprised that a body of troops was marching against them. This was the North Devon Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Orchard.

Leaving Ilfracombe, they stood over to the headlands off St. David, in Pembrokeshire, and anchored in a bay near Fishguard. Here they disembarked, but with great difficulty. Being unacquainted with the country, they went ashore at a place defended by rugged rocks, which they were obliged to climb with much labour.

On the 23d, their whole force being landed, they advanced into the country, expecting, it is said, to be joined by English revolutionists. But of these none appeared. The inhabitants (a mingling of Welsh and English) gathered from all parts of the country, for many miles round, to receive them as audacious enemies should be received. In the course of the day 3000 men were collected, all armed with such weapons as came ready to hand. Amongst them were 700 well-trained militia. Lord Cawdor put himself at their head, and marched directly against the invaders. But, instead of attempting either attack or defence, the French commander informed him by letter, conveyed by an officer, that the circumstances under which the French troops had landed rendered military operations unnecessary. He said such operations would only lead to bloodshed and pillage, and that the officers under him had intimated their desire to negotiate for a surrender.

To this message Lord Cawdor replied by requiring them to surrender immediately as prisoners of war. This they did the following day. They had no artillery, but had a quantity of powder and ball sufficient to load seventy carts. About half of them were veteran soldiers, the other half were picked convicts from the galleys and prisons. The semi-nakedness of the latter suggested this surmise at the time; afterwards it was confirmed. As soon as these people were landed, the ships sailed away. The most probable design of this expedition—an historical enigma which no French historian has satisfactorily solved—was to attract the defensive attention of England to the south-west coast, while a more formidable descent was made elsewhere. Circumstances not revealed may have postponed the greater scheme of invasion.

III.—LANDING OF A FRENCH FORCE IN IRELAND, 1798.

During the whole of 1798 England was alarmed with reports of an intended French invasion. It was known that emissaries from Ireland were in France, on behalf of the "United Irishmen," soliciting armed assistance for an intended insurrection in that country. An insurrection occurred, but too prematurely to be aided by the French. The rebellion of 1798 was suppressed during the summer. On the 22d of August three French frigates and a brig came into Killala Bay, on the coast of the county of Mayo, and landed in a creek of the bay a military force. It has been variously stated at eleven, fourteen, and eighteen hundred men. Unless a considerable part of it subsequently escaped to sea, it could not have exceeded 1400. It was commanded by General Humbert. It had a few pieces of field artillery and a troop of mounted riflemen.

Having advanced upon the town of Killala, a small detachment of militia were defeated. The Bishop's palace was occupied as French headquarters. From thence a proclamation was issued by General Humbert, headed "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! Union!" From which it appeared that other troops were expected, and that several unsuccessful attempts at invasion had been made. This proclamation also indicated the ultimate purpose of the invaders to be London, although landing in Ireland. They advanced upon Ballina, a market town five miles inland; from thence they approached and took a position at Castlebar, after a march of fifteen hours. The space marched over was not more than twelve miles in a direct line; but the absence of roads delayed their progress. At Castlebar a considerable force, under the orders of General Lake and Hutchinson, was stationed. But the Irish militia regiments were infirm in discipline, and disposed to "fraternise" with the enemy. Through them a panic arose among the other troops. On the first appearance of the French advancing from the positions above Castlebar, they broke; and all the efforts of Lake and his officers could not rally them before reaching Athlone, a distance of about thirty miles. This inglorious affair was long after known in the British army as "Castlebar races." In General Humbert's despatch to the French directory from "the army of Ireland," dated Castlebar, the action is described as having been better contested on the part of the British.

In another despatch from Castlebar, General Humbert wrote for reinforcements, namely, 2000 men, 15,000 firelocks, and 1,000,000 of cartridges. "I will venture to assert," said he, "that in one month after the arrival of this reinforcement Ireland will be free." He directed the fleet to anchor in the bay of Sarbo.

The General's next care was to "organise an administrative power

for the province of Connaught." The government was to be composed of twelve members named by him. "Citizen John Moore" was appointed president. This person was shortly after tried for high treason, hanged, and beheaded, at Castlebar. Clothes and arms had been distributed to the Irish peasantry at Killala. Eight regiments of infantry, of 1200 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, of 600 each, were now to be organised.

Some of the Irish militia which should have opposed the French at Castlebar, joined them, and were speedily equipped as French riflemen. Ninety of these were afterwards hanged.

Of the French officers in Castlebar, Sir Jonah Barrington records, that, "They immediately set about putting their persons in the best order, and advertised a ball and supper that night (after the action) for the ladies of the town. This, it is said, was well attended. Decorum in all points was strictly preserved: they paid ready money for everything, and hanged some rebels who attempted to plunder. In fact, the French army established the French character wherever they occupied."—Vol. ii., p. 280.

Lord Cornwallis, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, collected about 25,000 men, and advanced westward of the Shannon in search of the French. They had been led by Irishmen of the insurrection to the county of Leitrim, with the purpose of reaching the north of Ireland. There they expected assistance from the Presbyterian Protestants, who had originated the "United Irishmen," and hoped to receive reinforcements from France at Lough Swilly, or probably at Belfast itself. To cross the almost trackless morasses and mountains was deemed undesirable after an attempt. They therefore turned their faces to the south, and would, probably, have made a bold dash upon Dublin, had they not been unexpectedly met in the county of Longford. Forty thousand Irish were to assemble at the Crooked Wood, in the county of Westmeath, to join them; but a strong body of the King's troops intervened. At the village of Ballynamuck the French surrendered; they were conveyed to England. At Lichfield, General Humbert wrote to the "citizen directors" of France, relating his surrender to an army of thirty thousand men, and stating that he was a prisoner of war upon parole. The French officers were allowed to return to France on condition of not again serving against Britain. At Dover, General Humbert wrote, October 23d, 1798, to the Protestant Bishop of Killala, in whose house he had made his first headquarters, expressing his high esteem for his character, and regretting that his own profession and duty as a soldier had imposed on him the necessity of disturbing the repose and peaceful labours of so good a Bishop.

IV.—COMMODORE BOMPART'S EXPEDITION TO IRELAND, 1798.

On the 20th of September Commodore Bompart sailed, by order of the French Directory, to the relief of General Humbert, who had, however, surrendered three weeks before. His force consisted of one ship of the line and eight frigates, with 3000 soldiers. Another vessel sailed on the 16th with most of the leading "United Irishmen," who had been at Paris. Among these were James Napper Tandy, who, on reaching the island of Raghlin, ascertained the fate of Humbert, and landed only to scatter some proclamations. Re-embarking, they proceeded to Norway.

Bompart intended to land in some bay in the north-west of Ireland. On the 11th of October he reached the mouth of Lough Swilley. Before he could land the troops, Admiral Warren was ascertained to be bearing down upon him with six sail of the line, one razee of 60 guns, and two frigates. The French frigates were ordered to escape through the shallow water. The ship of the line could not make the attempt. After an action of great energy on both sides, though it was exceedingly irregular in manner, the French vessels were all captured except three frigates. Wolfe Tone, one of the leaders of the "United Irishmen," was on board the ship of the line. He had been counselled, it is said, by the French officers to leave that ship and attempt his escape in one of the lighter frigates, but declined. He was not recognised as an Irishman when the officers surrendered. Next morning the officers being invited to breakfast at the Earl of Cavan's house, near Letter Kenny, Sir George Hill, who had been a fellow-student with Tone, recognised him. He was conveyed a prisoner to Dublin, tried and condemned to execution, but anticipated his sentence by suicide.

The alarms of invasion continued during 1799 and 1800; indeed, until the peace of Amiens. In 1801 a flotilla was formed at Boulogne, which, if not intended for the invasion of England (the French have said it was not), had the beneficial effect of making England prepare for an invasion which, two years after, was seriously intended. In the autumn of 1801 the forces of Britain were stated to be 143 ships of the line in commission (this number is doubtful, if it mean effective ships of the line), 624 ships of other classes in commission, 42 regiments of cavalry, 147 of infantry, 130 regiments of fencibles and militia, and 72 battalions of invalids. On the 1st of October, 1801, preliminary articles of peace were signed. On the 10th General Lauriston arrived with the ratification of the treaty between France and England, and was drawn through the streets of London by the populace, so great was their joy at the return of peace.

V.—THE ENGLISH PRESS AND NAPOLEON, IN 1802: THE RUPTURE AND THREATENED INVASION.

The speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, and other members of the British Legislature, on the first day of the Session, February 3, 1852, in which they deprecated the language in some of the London papers directed towards President Louis Napoleon, recall to mind the incidents of the rupture of the peace of Amiens. Lord John Russell remarked that the Prince President has an advantage not possessed by his uncle Napoleon. The latter was ignorant of England, of the laws, or liberty of speech, and of society in this country: whereas the nephew knows England well, and knows that society is not always represented by some of these exceptional newspapers. Without expressing any opinion of approval or censure on the papers hinted at, we may point to the very material difference between the attacks on Napoleon and his family in 1802, and the animadversions on the policy of the President of France in 1852.

The attacks of which the former complained, if M. Thiers states the case truly, were not the animadversions on his policy, but gross personalities—some too atrocious to be written, all of them tending to cover him with infamy. M. Thiers says, that in England those foul attacks were rightly attributed to the malice of French refugees, and obtained little credence. But Napoleon, knowing that he was living for history, feared them. He complained, and the English Ambassador promised redress; yet the attacks continued. In vain the Ambassador sought to show that they were harmless, and that in a country with a free press they could not be suppressed, except by a process of law which might fail, and which, in any case, must give them greater publicity. There were some other incidents of disagreement. Ostensibly the rupture arose about the British retention of Malta, which, in the articles of peace, they engaged to evacuate. They accused Bonaparte of aggression, which those articles did not allow. But these differences might have been removed, had there not been bitterness of a personal nature which destroyed the hope of friendly negotiations. M. Thiers depicts with graphic force that scene of personal irritation, which ended in the departure of the British ambassador from Paris, and directed Napoleon to his grand scheme of invasion. There was to be a *levée*, and the company was arriving. "In awaiting the moment of audience, the First Consul was with Madame Bonaparte, in her apartment, playing with the child which was then his heir, the new-born infant of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnois." This was the eldest of the three children of whom President Louis Napoleon is youngest. Intimation was given that the British Ambassador, Lord Whitworth, had arrived. Bonaparte immediately proceeded to the public apartment, and addressed his Excellency in reproachful language loud enough for the company to hear. He complained of the reports in England, that he was secretly preparing for an invasion; complained that his honour was not trusted, and that he was grossly misrepresented and calumniated. He more than once used the words (so we learn from another source than Thiers) that every word printed against him in the English newspapers was a word of blood. Lord Whitworth retired, and sought some explanation or apology. It was refused. The rupture was speedily completed; and, says Thiers, "from that day the soul of Napoleon was filled with anger against England. To conquer that country, to humiliate, to abase, to destroy it, became the passion of his life." He began his

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